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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HARPER).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
October 16, 2013.

I hereby appoint the Honorable GREGG HARPER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2013, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes each, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

TIME TO DEAL WITH BUDGET MATTERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, now, after 16 days, one remembers the gleeful Republicans pouring out of the House Chamber on the early morning of October 1 so excited that they got the shutdown, the tool they would use to end the Affordable Care Act. Well, it has now collapsed in disarray on the eve of a far more serious deadline: flirting with the default on our national debt.

I am embarrassed for my Republican colleagues who cannot figure out what they want as they tie themselves into knots, refusing to put a simple, clean continuing resolution on the floor that would end this madness, I guess because they fear all the Democrats and many Republicans would approve it, ending this sad chapter.

It is fascinating what a destructive minority and rudderless Republican House leadership can do, inflicting damage in so many ways. This all would have been unimaginable in normal times. I tried to explain it on the air yesterday to a BBC reporter. I felt foolish and embarrassed. It is inexplicable.

It is time to stop negotiating the terms of the release of the American people and their economy. There is a simple answer, and it is not necessarily calling the Republican bluff on the shutdown and debt ceiling. The answer is to encourage the Republicans to try and pass their own spending bills. Don't insulate them any longer from the specifics.

With the Ryan budget, Republicans are on a glide path to 1962 spending levels; but for an America half a century later, with 150 million more people and three times the number of senior citizens, the math doesn't work for most of us, and it appears that it doesn't work for the Republicans either. Why else would they have stopped the consideration of their own spending bills not even halfway through the process? Remember, we still have pending the Transportation-HUD spending bill that was abruptly halted more than 2 months ago, last summer. It is still pending. It could be brought to the floor at any time.

Let us stop tolerating wildly unrealistic political antics, and dive into budget mechanics. Let them try and pass the Interior spending bill, which they were afraid to even take to the full committee, let alone pass the

Health and Human Services bill. Let us get into specifics and stop the hostage-taking. No one should be allowed to weaponize the process of governance, especially people unwilling or unable to do their own job.

The President should use his bully pulpit to spotlight their refusal to act and his alternatives. By all means, let us look at the looming Social Security cut that is going to occur 20 years from now. How much do we want to cut of future benefits for people who are increasingly struggling in retirement and who already get less than most other rich countries?

Let us deal with the long-term costs of our military, with hugely expensive, outdated, unnecessary surplus nuclear weapons. Let us help the military deal with health and pension costs that greatly concern the military leadership because they know they are not sustainable.

My Republican colleagues cannot have it both ways: attacking the President for including the chained CPI in his own budget proposal as an assault on senior citizens, as alleged by my friend and colleague GREG WALDEN, the head of the Republican Campaign Committee in the House, when that is actually what many of my Republican friends want; attacking the President and Democrats for having obtained \$700 billion in Medicare savings without cutting payments to seniors and then making that into a campaign issue in 2012, and then claiming the President and Democrats don't want to deal with entitlements. How hypocritical.

Let us stop the hostage-taking and deal with specifics. We can resolve these matters in, actually, a matter of months if the American public and the Congress are forced to confront the realities of fantasy budgets and political slogans. The American people deserve better. Now it is time to give that to them.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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REPUBLICAN SHUTDOWN HAS BEEN A DISASTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, the Republican government shutdown has been a disaster. A lot of people all across this country have been hurt. Hopefully, the press reports that I am reading this morning are true and that, by the end of the day, this House of Representatives will support a Senate compromise that will reopen our government and will avoid our defaulting on our debt. So, I hope that in a bipartisan way, before this day is out, we can come together and do that.

This shutdown and this threat of default has made this Chamber look ridiculous. People of every political persuasion are disappointed in the behavior, especially of some elements of this House that have driven us to this shutdown and threatened a default of our Nation for the first time in history.

END HUNGER NOW

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I just want to take a few minutes here to speak about another aspect of this shutdown and, indeed, some of the policies that we have approved of here in this House of Representatives, policies that have adversely impacted most, especially the poor and the hungry and the vulnerable.

We have 50 million people in the United States of America who are hungry; 17 million are children. This shutdown and this sequester and the farm bill that this House of Representatives approved goes after the very programs that provide so many of our needy people in this country food. That is it, nothing else but food.

We have a hunger problem in the United States of America, and we all should be ashamed of that. This shutdown, coupled with the sequester, has threatened programs like WIC—the Women, Infants, and Children program. It has gone after the SNAP program, which used to be known as food stamps, threatening the amount that people get to be able to put food on their tables. It has threatened funding for food banks. We have had food banks all across this country that have shut down because of the sequester and also because of what this shutdown has done.

We are a much better country than that. I know that the majority of people in this Chamber, deep down, care about the most vulnerable, but we haven't acted that way. There is a pattern in this House of Representatives and this Republican-led Congress that has diminished the plight of poor people, that has trivialized the need for people to be able to put food on their tables for their families and for their children.

We passed a farm bill in the Congress here that cuts food stamps by \$40 billion. That would mean 3.8 million peo-

ple who currently rely on this benefit would be thrown off the program. We would literally be taking food away from families who need it. It would throw hundreds of thousands of children off the free breakfast and lunch program at school. That cut would result in over 170,000 veterans being thrown off that program. Veterans—men and women who have served our country overseas in battle, who are having trouble finding a job, getting stability in their lives, who need this program to be able to put food on their tables for themselves and their families—we are going to throw them off the program. That is just not right. That is just not right.

The farm bill is going to go to conference, and my hope is that we can come to some sort of a bipartisan agreement to reverse kind of the negative aspects of what the House has done. We can do much better. We can do much better. We need to do much better.

Mr. Speaker, it is not fashionable in this House of Representatives to worry about the poor, I guess maybe because they don't have super PACs; they don't donate to our campaigns; they don't have big lobbies here in Washington. But if government stands for anything, we need to stand for those people. Donald Trump doesn't need us, doesn't need government; but some returning veteran who cannot find a job, or some single mother who is trying to raise her kids and doesn't have enough to put food on the table, or some unemployed man who has worked all of his life and all of a sudden because of this lousy economy has found himself without a job and is trying to support his family, they need us, and we need to be there for them. That should not be a controversial or radical idea; yet, in this House of Representatives, it has been. So, from the shutdown to the sequester to the farm bill, over and over and over again, we have targeted the most vulnerable.

Mr. Speaker, we need to reverse this trend. When this is all over with, I hope we can come together in a bipartisan way and actually talk about hunger; and I hope that the White House will come forward and embrace a White House conference on food and nutrition so we can have some leadership at the national level to come up with a plan to end hunger and to end poverty in this country.

TIME TO END SHUTDOWN AND GO TO WORK ON LONG-TERM PROBLEMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, it is a rather important day today. Sometime today or in the next 24 hours, the United States Treasury will run out of its ability to borrow money, that is, to roll over its debt, to pay all of the obli-

gations that the United States Government has.

I guess, even this morning, we remain the world's biggest economy. We certainly remain the oldest democracy; although, that seems to be somewhat in doubt here on the floor of the House of Representatives where we don't operate as a democracy. We really operate more as a dictatorship, or at least as an oligarchy, in which one or two or a handful of people makes the decision for the majority of the House.

It is a very, very, very important moment that this Nation moves towards, the moment in which it, for the first time in its history, would default on its payments, default on its debt. We have already seen the effects of this. Banks all around the world are selling, that is, getting out of America's short-term obligations or those obligations, bonds, that are due now or in the next week or so. So they are shedding American debt. They are running away from the world's reserve currency.

Why?

Because this House, the House of Representatives, the people's House, is being jerked around, led around by a small contingent of folks who is not thinking clearly, who is not willing to understand the import, the importance, of the soundness of the American dollar, the importance of the full faith and credit of this Nation, of the 200-plus years of history where this House, where this government, where the people of America have always stood behind its obligations. But that group of individuals who is unwilling to be rational, who is the Tea Party faction of the Republican Party, seems to want to take this Nation into a new era, an era in which the world cannot count on the United States of America.

We are also in the 16th day of the shutdown of the United States Government in which the United States Government is only partially operating; in which the national parks, with the exception of just three, are not open; where the Fish and Wildlife Service's refuges are not available to the public, where much of the government is not operating. We are in the 16th day. Why? Why are we in this situation?

When it started 16 days ago, it was to end the Affordable Health Care Act, and then it was to modify it, and then it was to change it, and then it was to delay it, and now it is not even on the agenda.

So why are we still shut down?

There is no reason that is being presented other than what you might see in a preschool class with some kid who is too tired and is down on the floor, throwing a tantrum, screaming and yelling and trying to stop everything. Kid, get your blanket. Get your bottle and take a nap.

We don't need tantrums around here, but apparently that is the only reason the government continues to be shut down, because some 40 or 50 Members of the Tea Party caucus of the Republican Party are throwing a tantrum, led by Senator CRUZ.

We don't need tantrums; we need co-operation; we need to work together. We have got serious problems. The shutdown has created even more serious problems and, as we run up to the debt crisis, yet one more problem, because 40 or 50 people are throwing a tantrum.

This is the House of Representatives, 435 of us elected to represent the people of America, to do right by them, to do right by this Nation's economy, by the working men and women. Even those who are laid off because of the shutdown want to work.

It is time for us to end this. It is time for us to go to work on the long-term problems.

WHY WE MUST DEFUND OBAMACARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, 3 years ago, when the President and the Democratic-controlled House and Senate forced ObamaCare into law without a single Republican vote, my constituents wrote and called my office, telling me they didn't want a government takeover of health care. They expressed many concerns, including losing a health care plan they liked, higher costs, overbearing regulations that would prevent businesses and their owners' ability to hire workers, and the government making health care decisions for citizens, just to name a few.

My constituents' concerns proved true. The ObamaCare Web site has been up for 2 weeks or more, and for those who were able to get the Web site to work, the reports have proved disappointing and anything but affordable: rate hikes of 260 percent, \$12,600 deductibles, copays up to 40 percent, and zero competition. Perhaps that is why, according to the Daily Mail, on October 11, in the first week, only 51,000 people completed ObamaCare applications.

My constituents continue to write me about their concerns with this bad law, and today, I would like to read a letter from one of my constituents, Lee Stanley. Mr. Stanley is a small business owner from Atlanta, Texas, who is facing difficult decisions due to ObamaCare. Mr. Stanley wrote to my office as follows:

Dear Congressman Hall, I don't know if you are getting any input from small business owners like us regarding ObamaCare. We are really in a dilemma here at Guard-Line.

We found that there are items that we can manufacture here at the same cost as we currently import from Mexico, China, and Pakistan. We would like to bring these jobs back here, but looming in the background is ObamaCare. We employ 85 people in our Atlanta facility. We compete in a world market with distributors or importers that maybe have 15 to 30 employees, and they fall below the 50 employees and, therefore, do not have to pay the \$2,000 penalty for not providing health insurance.

Our industry business model does not provide for employee benefits as it is mostly a minimum-wage industry with profit margins very low.

The situation we are in is that we would have to pay \$170,000 in penalties under ObamaCare. This is another example of the government picking the winners and the losers, and we begin to show up here totally as the losers. There is no way I can be competitive if I have to raise my prices to cover the \$170,000.

Here are my options:

One, don't pay the penalty;

Two, raise my prices and go out of business—85 people lose their jobs;

Three, lay off 15 to 35 employees to get under 50 in order to not pay the penalty, and move more production out of this country;

Four, reduce 35 jobs to part-time, under 30 hours a week, and move more production out of this country.

As you can see from the above options, there is really not a good one. We are having to run our business in a way that does not make very much business sense as we have to always keep in mind the effects of ObamaCare. We are in a position that we can add more jobs here in the USA, and are being penalized for doing that. This country will never be able to completely recover with restrictions on business like that. I am sure we are not the only employer in this situation. I don't know what we can do except express our concerns to our representatives.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my constituents, I will continue to fight to defund as much of this bad law as possible. ObamaCare remains widely, completely unpopular across the country for good reason—it is hurting jobs, hurting pocketbooks of already struggling Americans, and preventing people from making their own health care decisions.

The American people deserve better. Responsible health care reform should do better, that offers true health, job, financial, and personal security.

WORK TOGETHER ON BUDGET MATTERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GENE GREEN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, 17 days ago, I came to the House floor to talk about how disappointed I was that a topic of such importance, the medical device tax repeal or delay, was being reduced to the level of political squabbling over whether we are going to continue the function of the government, but here we go again. We are here again to vote on that same policy 17 days later, but we have further delved into the realm of pettiness because the Republican leadership continues to insist that our economy's future should be tied to whether Members of Congress, Cabinet members, the President, and our staffs should have the same health care insurance that other Federal employees receive.

I am surprised. Are we really going to keep the United States Government shut down and threaten the full faith and credit of our country based on whether Members of Congress, our

staffs, and the President and Cabinet get the same health care that thousands of other Federal employees get? It is bordering on pettiness. It sounds so silly to be able to deal with this.

I was fortunate enough. I worked 23 years at a company at which they not only subsidized my health insurance, but they paid for my family's. Governments all over the country do that. The State of Texas, where I am proud to be from, pays for health insurance for State employees. The City of Houston has a health insurance plan for their employees that they help pay for. Harris County does it. All governments do that. Frankly, I represent a lot of petrochemical refineries and plants. Exxon, Shell, the ones who are serving our area, all of them have "subsidies," as the Republicans call it, for the health care for their employees; and yet, on the floor of the House, we think it is a dirty word.

Our goal with the Affordable Care Act was to have everyone in the country have access to quality health care, not just because you got to work for the government or work for an Exxon or a Shell, which are great companies—everyone. So that was the goal of it. If you look at the national exchanges, if we ever get the computers fixed, we will see that. People will have the option to be able to have the same options that we have as Members of Congress or as Federal employees or that I had in the private business that I helped manage. That is what we are talking about.

But to put that in a continuing resolution to open up the government and to make it that you have to vote for this or we are not going to pay the TSA, who screens us when we go into the airport—they are working, but they are worried about getting their paychecks; so is the military; so are a lot of folks. But to make that the end-all, the be-all—I can't believe our forefathers and our veterans sacrificed for our country to make sure we have this freedom—to lower it to the level of we are not going to vote for this unless we can take away the President's health care or the Cabinet officials' or the Members of Congress'.

Our constituents expect us to act more responsibly. We should be ashamed of what this House of Representatives has come to over the last number of months, because we need to talk about making sure our country continues to grow. What is so sad is that, last week, some of us were briefed that every week of the government shutdown costs 0.3 percent of our gross domestic product. We want jobs, but here we are, 2 weeks and going on 3 weeks into the shutdown, and we are adding to that unemployment because of what the Federal Government is doing.

Again, we should be embarrassed at what the House of Representatives is doing. Let us pass a continuing resolution. Let us pay our debts that this House of Representatives has voted for.

Every appropriations bill, every dime of that \$17 trillion passed this House of Representatives. Why would we not want to pay those debts? That is like my saying in Texas, Oh, I don't want to pay my house note. Well, maybe they will not come after me the first month, but under Texas law, in 90 days, you are going to get your house sold from under you if you don't pay your debts.

The Federal Government at various times has not paid its debts, one by technical glitch in 1979, but the last time we didn't pay our debts was when the British army burned the Treasury. I would hope this stance we have now is not compared to the British army burning our Treasury.

We need to pass a continuing resolution, deal with our budget, and make sure we don't hurt the full faith and credit of our country.

FUNDING FOR IMPACT AID SHOULD NEVER BE THREATENED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent Texas' 25th District, home to Fort Hood, the Army's premier installation to train and deploy heavy forces, and one of the largest military installations in the world and the largest in America.

Fort Hood ranks highest in terms of future capability and can support and sustain more than 50,000 soldiers and their families. The communities surrounding Fort Hood provide outstanding support and resources to these men and women, especially to the school districts, which are responsible for educating the children of our troops and for the education of our kids in the future. For example, 50 percent of all students in Killeen's Independent School District are military kids. That is over 20,000 students, and they are still growing. Nearby, in Copperas Cove Independent School District, well over 8,000 students have a parent in the military.

This is why funding for Impact Aid should never be threatened, not even at a time when Washington is at a stalemate. These students should have access to the best and the brightest educational opportunities our Nation can provide. Our men and women in uniform should not have to worry about their children's education when they are facing potential deployment.

Mr. Speaker, being a part of a military family is not easy. It requires more sacrifice than most of us can fathom. I strongly urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle and in both Chambers of Congress to make good on our commitment to provide for our military and their families as we move forward.

In God we trust.

MOVING TOWARD A PLACE AMERICA SHOULD NOT BE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, we are now on the precipice, moving toward a place that America should not be. I stood on this floor a few days ago and said, Mr. Speaker, we are facing a crisis; and for some, the argument is we haven't seen the market take a fall.

□ 1030

Let me suggest that we, as custodians of this great Nation—Members of the United States Congress—are like parents. Therefore, I ask any parent who is listening how long do they wait before they see a toddler fall, or do they leap toward that toddler so that they know the strength of that parent is always there.

We have an important challenge today. The headline of this newspaper says:

Senate Leaders See Deal on the Horizon.

And so I make a plea today, Mr. Speaker, that our Republicans, however distracted they may be, join Democrats so that the Senate bill will be on the desk of our President today before midnight. We are parents holding onto America.

I remind my friends of the words of Abraham Lincoln in his first inaugural address:

We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection.

We are close to breaking those bonds of affection because we have thrown the American people into a downward spiral. I hope that Members of Congress will join me on H. Res. 375 in which I have this House go on record to never, ever again tie a nongermane legislative matter into the budgeting process: ObamaCare.

The reasons are many. Oh, there is much talk about the challenges we are having with the technological infrastructure. I met with almost 40 members of navigators in my area. I will tell you, when I left the meeting, they were smiling and they were encouraged; they were ready to move forward. They know there are technological glitches, and we will fix those; but they also know there are stories that are important, such as "ObamaCare Saved My Family from Financial Ruin," by Janine Reid:

House Speaker Boehner and his Tea Party friends shut down the U.S. Government because of people like me. I am the mother of an insurance hog, someone who could have blown through his lifetime limit of health insurance by the time he was 14. My son has managed to survive despite seemingly insurmountable challenges, and he wears his pre-existing condition like a Super Bowl ring. Mason, now 16, was probably born with his brain tumor.

It goes on to talk about, We discovered it 6 years ago through biopsies. Over and over again, he has had any

number of surgeries until the point that he reached where he was reaching his lifetime caps. But yet Mason came up toward the Affordable Care Act, which lifted his lifetime caps. He is a young man now who plays basketball and argues with his siblings. ObamaCare saved Mason's life and will allow Mason to go forward.

Join in H. Res. 375, never again to be mired in the opposition of a legislative initiative that can go through regular order to be able to, in essence, stop and shut down the government.

This default, which can occur, which we shouldn't play with, some people are talking about it can be 2 weeks from now or we will pay the bondholders so other folk won't suffer. Watch my words: interest rates and mortgages go up; access to small loans, business loans will not be able to survive, and interest rates on credit cards. Working America will literally crumble before us.

I hope that we will take the words of Chaplain Black, a dear friend of all of ours and mine:

Gracious God, we praise You that although we have merely a feeble hold on You, that You have a mighty grasp on us. Use Your mighty hands to lead our lawmakers to Your desired destination, making them instruments of truth and justice.

Mr. Speaker, there is a rum maker in Pittsburgh who was just getting his business together. After 2 years of work, he had lined up everything. He was ready to produce legally good rum in Pittsburgh, Maggie's Farm Rum. He was shut down because he could not get ATF, Alcohol and Tobacco, to come forward and be able to help him.

Mr. Speaker, the impact is egregious and horrific, and what I would just simply say to you is don't listen to those who are saying it is going to be okay. We have lost \$22 billion already. I am asking—I am pleading—to put the Senate bill on the floor, to waive the rules and vote on this. Put it on the President's desk tonight. Don't let Fitch, S&P and others send us downhill. This is a great country. This is a great Nation, and we deserve to show America that we care for them.

SHUTDOWN AND DEFAULT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER) for 5 minutes.

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, we are now 16 days into a government shutdown and standing on the precipice of defaulting on our debt. Families around the country are worrying if they will be able to pay their water bills, but the Members' gym has stayed open during the government shutdown so my colleagues can live rent free in their offices and use the gym to shower and shave.

One of my colleagues who is using his office as a Holiday Inn has nearly 43,000 households on SNAP in his district. These people don't have the option of curling up in a government building or

getting dinner at a congressional reception to cut costs, but my colleague does. The only inconvenience for him is that his office doesn't have a kitchen, so he stocks his office annex with a crock pot, an electric griddle, a microwave, a toaster, and a refrigerator. He told CBS News:

You can put some frozen chicken in with some bouillon, some vegetables. Let it simmer all day, and you are ready to rock and roll.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. economy is not ready to rock and roll as long as Congress refuses to pay the government's bills. American small businesses are not ready to rock and roll when the markets worry that we will default and not pay the bills that we have already incurred. The American people are not ready to rock and roll when they don't know when the government will reopen to provide them with the services that they have already paid for but are not receiving.

The House of Representatives is not a campsite. It is embarrassing that Americans have been kicked out of Yosemite and national parks across the country; yet Members sleep in their offices that taxpayers foot the bill for.

As bad as this government shutdown is, however, the debate over the debt ceiling is taking this dysfunction nuclear. A default would bring on an economic catastrophe that would cost Americans who have been prudent with their money, paying their debts and investing in their 401(k)s, billions of dollars in lost value in their investments, in their homes, in their jobs, and in increased lending rates.

Every American in this country knows that every Member of the House of Representatives makes four times the amount of money than they do. We are paid to come up with solutions for the American people, not to sabotage their 401(k)s.

This is what Warren Buffett said last week about trying to use the debt ceiling as a political ploy:

It should be like nuclear bombs, basically too horrible to use.

In military terms, it is known as MAD, mutually assured destruction. Some on the other side of the aisle seem intent on pushing the button and sending our economy into a nuclear winter. Debt ceiling deniers have now emerged, espousing the belief that the debt ceiling is a figment of our imagination, that it is a part of a liberal agenda to get them to the negotiating table: We are not going to default, there is no default. Or: We shouldn't accept this as the date beyond which we can't go without what they call default. We can go a long time. We can go indefinitely without hitting default, says another.

Mr. Speaker, a reckless faction of your party is not only holding your caucus hostage; it is holding the American people and the global economy hostage. Calling the dealings with this faction as "negotiating" is absurd. The reality is there is no negotiating with

this reckless faction, which seems bent on the destruction of the American economy and the full faith and credit of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, these Members who are sleeping in their offices should be thinking of all of the Americans who will be sleeping in the streets if this reckless Republican faction gets its way.

THE EXTEND NOT CUT SNAP BENEFITS ACT OF 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank you for the opportunity to rise and address my colleagues.

On November 1, households participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, popularly referred to as SNAP, will see their monthly benefits sharply reduced. The temporary benefit boost provided for in the 2009 American Reinvestment and Recovery Act is scheduled to expire next month, leaving many Americans unsure of how they will put food on the table. The November 1 cut will exacerbate the problem of hunger in our Nation and make it much harder for millions of Americans—fathers, mothers, children, veterans, and Active Duty military even—to provide for their loved ones.

The benefit increase passed in the depths of the Great Recession has provided Americans, both directly and indirectly, with substantial benefits. Low-income families who face unemployment and underemployment are provided a critical way to bridge the financial barriers they face. Americans who are employed in adequate-paying jobs are able to remain so because of the boost to the economy; \$9 is added to the GDP for every \$5 in SNAP benefits that the program provides. These cuts will come at a moment when Americans are ill prepared to afford them. The loss of SNAP will not just mean empty tables for Thanksgiving for millions. It will mean, as well, a weaker economy, now even as the effects of our prolonged shutdown and debt ceiling brinksmanship are beginning to erode economic progress. This cut in benefits will simply push the American economy into a vicious cycle which we simply cannot afford at this time.

So I am urging my colleagues to avoid exacerbating the effects of this government shutdown and the potential default of government debts, and I am calling on them to support my bill, H.R. 3108, the Extend Not Cut SNAP Benefits Act, which provides for a 1-year extension of the 13 percent benefits increase contained in the ARRA through the 2014 fiscal year.

I am proud to proclaim 43 cosponsors so far.

In 2011, SNAP lifted 4.7 million Americans above the poverty line, including 2.1 million children. Without an exten-

sion of the 2009 Recovery Act's temporary boost to SNAP, our economy will be the worse, and our children will face a hunger they do not deserve to confront alone. So I urge my colleagues to continue the support of H.R. 3108 and ensure that Americans are not cut off at the worst possible time.

Rep. Bordallo, Madeleine Z. [GU]—9/18/2013
Rep. Brown, Corrine [FL-5]—9/18/2013
Rep. Capuano, Michael E. [MA-7]—9/27/2013
Rep. Cicilline, David N. [RI-1]—9/20/2013
Rep. Clarke, Yvette D. [NY-9]—9/18/2013
Rep. Clay, Wm. Lacy [MO-1]—9/18/2013
Rep. Cohen, Steve [TN-9]—9/20/2013
Rep. Connolly, Gerald E. [VA-11]—9/18/2013
Rep. Davis, Danny K. [IL-7]—10/3/2013
Rep. Doyle, Michael F. [PA-14]—9/20/2013
Rep. Ellison, Keith [MN-5]—9/18/2013
Rep. Fudge, Marcia L. [OH-11]—9/18/2013
Rep. Green, Al [TX-9]—10/8/2013
Rep. Green, Gene [TX-29]—9/18/2013
Rep. Grijalva, Raúl M. [AZ-3]—9/18/2013
Rep. Honda, Michael M. [CA-17]—9/20/2013
Rep. Huffman, Jared [CA-2]—9/20/2013
Rep. Jackson Lee, Sheila [TX-18]—9/18/2013
Rep. Johnson, Eddie Bernice [TX-30]—9/18/2013
Rep. Langevin, James R. [RI-2]—9/20/2013
Rep. Lee, Barbara [CA-13]—9/17/2013
Rep. Lewis, John [GA-5]—9/18/2013
Rep. McGovern, James P. [MA-2]—9/18/2013
Rep. Moore, Gwen [WI-4]—9/18/2013
Rep. Nadler, Jerrold [NY-1]—9/18/2013
Rep. Norton, Eleanor Holmes [DC]—9/18/2013
Rep. Pingree, Chellie [ME-1]—9/18/2013
Rep. Pocan, Mark [WI-2]—10/8/2013
Rep. Rangel, Charles B. [NY-13]—9/18/2013
Rep. Rush, Bobby L. [IL-1]—9/18/2013
Rep. Schakowsky, Janice D. [IL-9]—9/27/2013
Rep. Serrano, José E. [NY-15]—9/18/2013
Rep. Shea-Porter, Carol [NH-1]—10/3/2013
Rep. Slaughter, Louise McIntosh [NY-25]—9/27/2013
Rep. Smith, Adam [WA-9]—9/20/2013
Rep. Takano, Mark [CA-41]—10/8/2013
Rep. Thompson, Bennie G. [MS-2]—10/8/2013
Rep. Titus, Dina [NV-1]—9/18/2013
Rep. Vargas, Juan [CA-51]—9/18/2013
Rep. Vela, Filemon [TX-34]—10/10/2013
Rep. Waters, Maxine [CA-43]—9/20/2013
Rep. Welch, Peter [VT]—10/4/2013
Rep. Wilson, Frederica S. [FL-24]—10/8/2013

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 43 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

The Reverend Dr. Kurt Gerhard, St. Patrick's Episcopal Church, Washington, DC, offered the following prayer:

Sovereign Lord, who binds all people of every nation together as one people, in this era of our country when we are defined by our differences and these

differences cause a great chasm, filled with distrust, to exist between Members of this House and between the branches of this Republic, provide the wisdom to approach this session of the 113th United States Congress with a hermeneutic of generosity toward the motives of those with a differing philosophy of government.

Open the hearts of the men and women elected to represent the American people so that fruitful conversations and compromises will allow this august body to serve the common good.

Help us be mindful of our unity, and bless this country and all nations and people now and forever. This we ask in Your Holy Name.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

AMERICA DESERVES A DELAY IN OBAMACARE

(Mr. BROUN of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, America is at a crossroads. We have a decision to make. Do we continue down

the path of more government, more spending, more taxes, and more borrowing; or do we stand up and fight for the ideals promoted by those who founded our Nation and drafted our Constitution?

Make no mistake about it, the current government shutdown and the looming debt crisis is the result of this administration and this Senate's refusal to respect and honor the will of the American people. We must stand up for our principles that lead to prosperity for all Americans. Less government, less spending, and the simple idea that delaying ObamaCare for 1 year is fair for all Americans and is worth fighting for.

I urge our House leadership and my colleagues to stand strong and to have what many of my Senate colleagues do not: the courage to oppose any deal that does not defund and delay ObamaCare for all Americans now.

DEFAULT WOULD HAVE PROFOUND IMPACT

(Mr. HIGGINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, if Congress does not meet its responsibilities, tomorrow the United States Treasury will have \$31 billion in revenues and \$52 billion in obligations. At that point, the United States would default, with a profound impact on the global markets, which are structured on the premise that U.S. Treasury bonds are the safest asset in the world. The stock market will tank, and interest rates will spike.

Earlier this year, House Republicans passed a budget that spent \$800 billion more than it took in. The logical consequence of that is to raise the debt ceiling. For the other side to use America's national credit as leverage is shameful, as shameful as Members protesting the closure of the World War II Memorial when they are the ones who voted to close it.

Austerity and uncertainty kill economic growth. There is not an example in human history where an economy has grown itself out of a recession through austerity. Moving from crisis to crisis, as Congress has done in the last 3 years, has cost the American economy 900,000 jobs.

Enough. Reject austerity. End uncertainty and open the government, and pass a debt limit bill.

OBAMACARE NOT READY FOR PRIME TIME

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, last night I hosted a teletown hall with constituents across South Carolina's Second Congressional District. Apart from the vast majority

calling for the President and Democrats in the Senate to negotiate with House Republicans to end the shutdown, an overwhelming number of constituents expressed concern about the administration's disastrous ObamaCare roll-out.

During its first week, 9.47 million Americans visited the government Web site, but only 36,000 were able to complete the enrollment due to glitches. Former White House press secretary Robert Gibbs has stated this is "excruciatingly embarrassing for the White House," and he hopes "they fire some people that were in charge of making sure this thing was supposed to work."

Secretary Kathleen Sebelius has failed, spending hundreds of millions of dollars. House Republicans have warned that the unaffordable, unsustainable health care law is not ready. The President, himself, has admitted this by delaying key components. Congress must continue to work to replace it with a plan to preserve the doctor-patient relationship.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

NO MORE DAMAGING TACTICS

(Mr. WELCH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives has put this country through a spectacle these past few months; and it was a spectacle that was based on the proposition that it was legitimate to actually have a discussion about whether we had to pay our bills.

Mercifully, we are on the threshold of a bipartisan agreement whereby, number one, the Affordable Care Act will be the law of the land, and the debate in the future is not about its repeal; it is about improving it. It is about facing the challenges of implementation. Number two, we are repudiating as legitimate tactics to get your way, by any faction—it could be Democrats in the future—the use of tactics that do damage, threatening to default on our obligations and shutting down the government and inflicting pain on innocent people.

So this struggle has damaged the institution, but the principles that were at stake are now resolved: one, the Affordable Care Act is the law of the land; two, you cannot use the tactic of shutdown or the tactic of default as a way to get your way on your agenda.

EXCESSIVE GOVERNMENT SPENDING

(Mr. FARENTHOLD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because we have a problem in the United States of America; that is, we spend too much. Nobody on my

side of the aisle says let's not pay our bills; but we do say, just like every family does when their credit card bill comes and it is a little higher than they expect, well, let's see how we can maybe save some money. Cut up the credit cards and maybe find a way to bring in some more money.

Mr. Speaker, we can bring in more money with economic growth and economic development. Curtailing things that are killing economic development, like the President's health care plan and excessive regulation, must be stopped. We have to stop spending, and we have to increase our revenue by growing our economy.

MERCY FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, over the past 16 days, many of us have risen to this floor and pleaded with our friends on the other side of the aisle and asked for mercy, not mercy for our individual selves as Members of Congress, but mercy for the American people, for the 800,000 over the past 16 days who have lost their jobs in furloughs, for the \$300 million a day that this Nation has lost. This is the very answer to those who are suggesting that we are spending too much money, Mr. Speaker: we have lost money.

But today I come humbly to plead with my friends to do as the Chaplain mentioned this morning, to have a generosity of spirit and recognize that we can come together. Let the voices of common sense recognize that States like Mississippi, Louisiana, Arizona, South Dakota, Missouri, Texas, New Mexico, Montana, Georgia, New York, and Wyoming—States that represent so many—are losing so much because they get the most money from this Nation.

Then let us recognize Juanita Davis with little Tu'Nita, 10 days old, who is fearful that her WIC money, Women, Infant, and Children money, in the State of Texas is running out. I am pleading that we come together with common sense and generosity of spirit and put this bill on the President's desk.

SPINNING GOP WHEEL OF MISFORTUNE

(Mr. DEUTCH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, once again the GOP has threatened the full faith and credit of the United States. Rejecting all warnings from top economists and business leaders, some of my Republican colleagues have actually claimed that default would be good for our economy; but the truth is, when you spin the GOP wheel of misfortune, everyone loses.

How would a GOP default that deprives seniors of Social Security

checks be good for our economy? How would a GOP default that pits foreign investors against America's disabled veterans be good for our country? How could ruining the U.S. Treasury bond status as the world's safest asset and hiking interest rates on American families be good for our economy? How could stopping payments for the doctors and nurses who care for Medicare beneficiaries be good for our economy?

Mr. Speaker, the answer is that it can't be. The Treasury can't pick and choose which commitments to honor, nor should it have to.

When you spin the GOP wheel of misfortune, there are only losers. Americans are disgusted when reckless games are played with our economic future. Be responsible, finally. Today, vote to reopen the government and prevent a default.

PRESIDENT'S HEALTH CARE PLAN IS BROKEN

(Mr. HARRIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, the President's health care plan is broken. Let me read from some of the letters and communications my office is getting from around my district.

Mike and Pat in Queen Anne's County write:

Mr. Harris, my daughter's health care premium just rose \$648 a year thanks to the Affordable Care Act. Don't you or other Republicans give up the fight.

Cindy from Talbot County writes:

I have just discovered that I can't keep the medical insurance I have had for many years as it no longer exists thanks to ObamaCare. Even though I am 58 years old, I must pay for maternity benefits and pediatric dentistry when I have no child under 19. I get an increased deductible and a premium increase of \$143 a month. What a mess that needs to be fixed and in a hurry.

Finally, Lorraine from Queen Anne's County writes that, in tears, she called our office. She was told by her insurer that her premium was just increased \$256 a month. Her total payment that she and her husband now are going to pay is \$956 a month, and her insurer told her that it went up because of ObamaCare.

Mr. Speaker, the President's health care plan is broken.

JUST HOURS REMAIN UNTIL NATION DEFAULTS

(Mr. BARBER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARBER. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you on this, the 16th day of the shutdown, with just hours remaining until our Nation defaults. The only way to end this crisis is for Members on both sides of the aisle to come together and take bipartisan action today. We need to do our job, and we

must act responsibly. The Senate has a bipartisan plan, and we should take it up immediately.

At home and across the Nation, the people we represent are facing harsh consequences: from the couple being denied a loan for their first home, to the Head Start kids whose school doors are shut, to the businesses with lost sales because national parks are closed, to the Border Patrol agent who can't pay his mortgage because his full paycheck hasn't come.

Mr. Speaker, we must vote for commonsense solutions. We must end this shutdown. We must restore faith in the United States of America, and we must restore faith in this, the people's House.

□ 1215

OBAMACARE

(Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, we are all getting calls in our offices as to the impact of ObamaCare on average Americans. Here is an example from just this morning:

A female, aged 23, making below the D.C. poverty level per year. She currently pays \$94 a month for her health care insurance. She went on the ObamaCare Web site just to find out that it would cost her \$250 a month, with a \$6,000 deductible.

Folks, the impact of ObamaCare on average Americans is why ObamaCare should be a part of this spending-and-debt debate here in Washington.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mr. CICILLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise with a sense of cautious optimism that we are nearing the end of this financial crisis. Our colleagues in the Senate are showing all of us that we can have disagreements on the issues and still work together to find common ground to tackle the challenges facing our Nation.

After so many weeks of this painful and unnecessary Federal Government shutdown, I urge all of my colleagues in the House to come together to support the commonsense, bipartisan Reid-McConnell proposal emerging from the Senate.

The past few weeks have taken away valuable time and attention from the many challenges facing our country. Once we reopen the government and avoid default, I hope that all of us will redirect our energies toward building consensus on solutions for comprehensive immigration reform, rebuilding our roads, bridges and ports, growing our economy, reducing our debt in a responsible way, and, most urgently, promoting job creation.

I hope every Member of this House will commit themselves to getting back to the work we were sent here to do and delivering real results for our constituents.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mr. BERA of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BERA of California. Mr. Speaker, it is day 16, and I am cautiously optimistic that the shutdown ends today and that we begin to restore the full faith and credit of our Nation.

Let's get this done. First, let's open the government today. Second, let's pay our bills and make sure that the world knows America always pays its bills. Most importantly, now is the time for us to come together and put a real budget together, a budget that brings Democrats and Republicans together, the best ideas out of both parties, and really begins to deal with the debt. We need a budget that begins to strengthen Social Security and Medicare for today's seniors, but also the next generation of seniors, and a budget that begins to create jobs and restores the middle class in America.

Let's work together as Democrats and Republicans to put the American people first. We now have that opportunity.

OBAMACARE

(Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about the basic concept of fairness.

In July, the Obama administration announced that it would be providing Big Business a 1-year reprieve from having to comply with ObamaCare. The White House indicated that this decision was made to give employers time to adjust to what the Federal Government was about to impose on them: cover your employees with plans that have been blessed by Washington, or be fined.

It was a stunning move, a move some have said was an admission that either ObamaCare wasn't ready for prime time or that it was a political calculation that employers offloading their employees' health insurance would not be rewarded in the 2014 elections. The other possibility is that delaying the employer mandate was simply the fair thing to do.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask the President that if the delay is good enough for Big Business, wouldn't it also be fair to delay the individual mandate that every American must comply with, or be fined?

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mr. NOLAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, the time is long overdue for us to put an end to this government shutdown and the tremendously harmful effects it has had on the people in our great Nation.

We need to get behind the Senate's reasonable, bipartisan plan that has been put together to open up our government, pay our bills, and put an end to this shutdown.

Failure, by the way, means that 5 million disabled veterans won't receive their benefits in November. Failure means that 10 million Americans won't receive their Social Security checks on October 23, and 26 million more people will not get their Social Security checks on November 1. Failure means \$36,000 in additional interest on an average home loan and an additional \$1,000 on an average student loan. Failure means hundreds of thousands of public employees won't get paid, with the businesses and the jobs and the people they serve being at enormous risk.

Mr. Speaker, the simple truth is that we need to end this government shutdown and stop the harm and damage it is causing.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, it appears a negotiated proposal that is bipartisan will come to a vote before this House today to end the government shutdown and avert a debt default. The American people surely are looking for reassurance that their government will offer them the security and dependability that they expect.

Our citizens expect a Nation that is confident and certain, not unsteady and uncertain. With the expectation that this compromise from the Senate will now be brought before the House, the Dow today already is up 200 points. That is what America wants—a growing economy, job creation here at home, a government run efficiently as part of a larger whole in which we all have a stake. As our Nation grows itself out of the deepest recession in modern history, the least any Member can do is do no harm.

A working bipartisan majority here in this House holds the power to govern this Nation. All it needs is the will. Frankly, the world depends on the certainty of the U.S. dollar. Let's get back to regular order. America's challenge is to grow our economy and the jobs that go with it.

Mr. Speaker, let's vote to end the shutdown today, pay our bills, and get America back to work for the American people. It is overtime.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mr. YARMUTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, while I hope today is the last day of the senseless government shutdown, I want to share a part of a letter from one of my constituents, Lindsay Smith, a medical student and 2nd lieutenant in the Air Force's Health Professions Scholarship Program.

She writes:

On October 15, I woke up anxious. I took a shower, ate breakfast, and right before I left for class, I held my breath and checked my bank account—no deposit.

I am not getting paid during this ridiculous government shutdown game of chicken. Today, I got to call my electric and cell phone providers to ask for an extension of my mid-month bills. Ensuring I eat has become the most pressing issue in my life.

I wish more than anything that I could share my story with those Members of Congress who are keeping this stupid shutdown charade going. The Affordable Care Act has passed all three levels of government. That's how democracy works.

Because our elected representatives couldn't think about the big picture and in light of the Republican Party agenda to block anything and everything coming out of the Oval Office, thousands of Federal employees and non-Active Duty military members are having to make the choice between eating and paying bills.

The pettiness is messing up people's lives, the people who support and defend you. You should be endlessly ashamed of yourselves.

Thank you, Lieutenant Smith, for letting us know and for reminding us of the impact of our actions on real lives.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Ms. KUSTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Speaker, in New Hampshire and across our country, we continue to see how congressional dysfunction is damaging our economy.

The other day, I had a telephone town hall to talk with my constituents about how to end this gridlock. I spoke with Nelson in Columbia, New Hampshire, a veteran who fought for our freedom in World War II. All he asked is that Republicans and Democrats stop fighting with each other.

If we do not end this shutdown soon, on November 1, veterans like Nelson will not receive over \$6 billion in pension, education, and other benefits they have earned. If we do not act now, we will fail to pay our bills and will default on all of our obligations. This is obviously unacceptable to the American people and to our economy.

Every day this shutdown continues is a day that Congress does not focus on growing the economy, fostering job creation, and expanding opportunity for the middle class.

It is long past time for Republicans and Democrats to come together, and that is why I am proud to be a founding member of United Solutions, a group of new Members who is working together and will vote today to reopen our government, pay our bills, and move our country forward.

PROTEIN SCIENCES

(Ms. ESTY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ESTY. Mr. Speaker, this shutdown is hurting families and businesses in my district and across the country. It must end.

Protein Sciences in Meriden is a prime example of the many cutting-edge businesses driving economic development in central Connecticut. Their mission is of critical importance to the entire Nation. For the last 30 years, they have been developing and producing lifesaving vaccines to treat and prevent a variety of diseases.

The FDA previously approved Protein Sciences' Flublok vaccine for 18- to 49-year-olds, calling it a "landmark in influenza vaccine history." But with FDA officials and employees now on furlough, Protein Sciences can't get approval for their revolutionary flu vaccine for Americans 50 years and older, increasing the chance that the vaccine won't be available for next year's flu season. The FDA and Protein Sciences can't fulfill their mission of saving lives because of the irresponsible shutdown.

Mr. Speaker, let's come together to end this shutdown today to give businesses in all of our districts certainty and to ensure that businesses like Protein Sciences can get back to their work of keeping our families healthy and of saving lives.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, as the ranking member on the Joint Economic Committee, I would like to call your attention to this recent report. It is subtitled, "Ten Ways the Shutdown is Hurting the Economy."

Its findings are rather sobering.

The report makes it clear that the shutdown acts as a serious drag on our economy. Economists have testified before the committee that 3 or 4 weeks of a shutdown would reduce the country's gross domestic product by 1.4 percentage points. We are now entering the third week.

The shutdown harms not only Federal workers, but also the private sector. If it persists, it will reduce tourism revenue, cause contractors to lay off employees; the housing market will suffer, and public health services will feel its effects. The shutdown hurts everyone, from vulnerable mothers and children to ranchers, farmers, and agricultural exporters.

We are close to ending this crisis, and as the JEC points out in this report, it could not end faster. It is hurting our economy.

TIME FOR SOLUTIONS

(Mr. SHIMKUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, \$17 trillion is our national debt. \$800 billion is how much we spend more than we take in. We pay \$280 billion a year just on interest payments on the money that we borrow. Those are the real numbers, and that is why House Republicans have spent much of these past 2 weeks talking about debt, deficits, and Federal spending.

House Republicans know what is driving America's debt. It is our reckless spending by legislators here in Washington. The American people know this, too. A recent Bloomberg poll found that 61 percent of Americans think it is right to include spending cuts with a debt limit increase.

This is not just a Republican problem. Vice President JOE BIDEN, while serving in the Senate, protested against adding to America's debt without "taking positive steps to slow its growth."

Mr. Speaker, that is what this debate has been about, and we will continue to work hard to make that happen.

□ 1230

WE MUST STAY OUR COURSE

(Ms. HANABUSA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, Day 16 of the shutdown; 1 day to the debt limit deadline. The question is: Are we close to a resolution?

We have to stay the course. On October 5, by a unanimous vote of 407-0 in this House, we passed retroactive pay for all Federal workers. On October 8, by a unanimous vote of 420-0 in this House, we passed pay for the essential workers. The Federal workers will be paid, so the people cannot be forced to suffer anymore. That is just common sense.

Mr. Speaker, we must keep our course on the resolution, on the default. An example in Hawaii: 217,678 seniors and disabled workers rely on Medicare. What would happen to them if a default were to occur?

We must stay our course, Mr. Speaker. We must have a resolution. We must vote for the people of this great Nation.

DAY 16 OF THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Ms. VELÁZQUEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, day 16 of the Republican government shutdown: children across the country are being turned away from Head Start educational services; our small businesses are seeing a loss in demand for their services; and local economies are

suffering. Americans are finding it harder to finance the purchase of a new home, placing a damper on the housing market, a cornerstone of our national economy. In New York, alone, 50,000 workers are furloughed, holding back on purchases that will help stimulate our local economy.

Now we approach another deadline and the possible default of the Federal debt. Allowing this to happen will be the height of Republican irresponsibility, causing havoc in our capital markets and costing American jobs.

All of this could end today if our colleagues would simply allow a vote. Stop playing political games. We need to reopen the government and pay the bills Congress previously authorized.

Mr. Speaker, the American people have seen enough. The time for talk is over. Let's vote to end this today.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. PATE, one of his secretaries.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS CENTERED IN COLOMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 113-66)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1622(d), provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995, is to continue in effect beyond October 21, 2013.

The circumstances that led to the declaration on October 21, 1995, of a national emergency have not been resolved. The actions of significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States and to cause an extreme level of violence, corruption, and harm in the United States and abroad. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive

Order 12978 with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, October 16, 2013.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2120

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) at 9 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 16, 2013.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 16, 2013 at 8:59 p.m.:

That the Senate passed with amendments H.R. 2775.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT ON H.R. 3080, WATER RESOURCES REFORM AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2013

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure have until 5 p.m. on Monday, October 21, 2013, to file a report to accompany H.R. 3080.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

MAKING IN ORDER CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 2775, NO SUBSIDIES WITHOUT VERIFICATION ACT

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time to take from the Speaker's table H.R. 2775, with the Senate amendments thereto, and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a single motion offered by the chair of the Com-

mittee on Appropriations or his designee that the House concur in the Senate amendments; that the Senate amendments and the motion be considered as read; that the motion be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations; and that the previous question be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Reserving the right to object, Madam Speaker, I wanted to advise my colleagues that we support this request on this side of the aisle.

With that, I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

NO SUBSIDIES WITHOUT VERIFICATION ACT

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the previous order of the House, I call up the bill, (H.R. 2775) to condition the provision of premium and cost-sharing subsidies under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act upon a certification that a program to verify household income and other qualifications for such subsidies is operational, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendments thereto, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the Senate amendments.

The Clerk designated the Senate amendments.

Senate amendments:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of Government for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes, namely:

DIVISION A—CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

SEC. 101. (a) Such amounts as may be necessary, at a rate for operations as provided in the applicable appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2013 and under the authority and conditions provided in such Acts, for continuing projects or activities (including the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees) that are not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution, that were conducted in fiscal year 2013, and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were made available in the following appropriations Acts:

(1) *The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113-6), except section 735.*

(2) *The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013 (division B of Public Law 113-6).*

(3) *The Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2013 (division C of Public Law 113-6).*

(4) *The Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013 (division D of Public Law 113-6).*

(5) *The Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013 (division E of Public Law 113-6).*

(6) *The Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013 (division F of Public Law 113-6).*

(b) *The rate for operations provided by subsection (a) for each account shall be calculated to reflect the full amount of any reduction required in fiscal year 2013 pursuant to—*

(1) *any provision of division G of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-6), including section 3004; and*

(2) *the Presidential sequestration order dated March 1, 2013, except as attributable to budget authority made available by—*

(A) *sections 140(b) or 141(b) of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (Public Law 112-175); or*

(B) *the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2).*

SEC. 102. (a) *No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 for the Department of Defense shall be used for: (1) the new production of items not funded for production in fiscal year 2013 or prior years; (2) the increase in production rates above those sustained with fiscal year 2013 funds; or (3) the initiation, resumption, or continuation of any project, activity, operation, or organization (defined as any project, subproject, activity, budget activity, program element, and subprogram within a program element, and for any investment items defined as a P-1 line item in a budget activity within an appropriation account and an R-1 line item that includes a program element and subprogram element within an appropriation account) for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during fiscal year 2013.*

(b) *No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 for the Department of Defense shall be used to initiate multi-year procurements utilizing advance procurement funding for economic order quantity procurement unless specifically appropriated later.*

SEC. 103. *Appropriations made by section 101 shall be available to the extent and in the manner that would be provided by the pertinent appropriations Act.*

SEC. 104. *Except as otherwise provided in section 102, no appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during fiscal year 2013.*

SEC. 105. *Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this joint resolution.*

SEC. 106. *Unless otherwise provided for in this joint resolution or in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2014, appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall be available until whichever of the following first occurs: (1) the enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for in this joint resolution; (2) the enactment into law of the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2014 without any provision for such project or activity; or (3) January 15, 2014.*

SEC. 107. *Expenditures made pursuant to this joint resolution shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.*

SEC. 108. Appropriations made and funds made available by or authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution may be used without regard to the time limitations for submission and approval of apportionments set forth in section 1513 of title 31, United States Code, but nothing in this joint resolution may be construed to waive any other provision of law governing the apportionment of funds.

SEC. 109. Notwithstanding any other provision of this joint resolution, except section 106, for those programs that would otherwise have high initial rates of operation or complete distribution of appropriations at the beginning of fiscal year 2014 because of distributions of funding to States, foreign countries, grantees, or others, such high initial rates of operation or complete distribution shall not be made, and no grants shall be awarded for such programs funded by this joint resolution that would impinge on final funding prerogatives.

SEC. 110. This joint resolution shall be implemented so that only the most limited funding action of that permitted in the joint resolution shall be taken in order to provide for continuation of projects and activities.

SEC. 111. (a) For entitlements and other mandatory payments whose budget authority was provided in appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2013, and for activities under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, activities shall be continued at the rate to maintain program levels under current law, under the authority and conditions provided in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2013, to be continued through the date specified in section 106(3).

(b) Notwithstanding section 106, obligations for mandatory payments due on or about the first day of any month that begins after October 2013 but not later than 30 days after the date specified in section 106(3) may continue to be made, and funds shall be available for such payments.

SEC. 112. Amounts made available under section 101 for civilian personnel compensation and benefits in each department and agency may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to avoid furloughs within such department or agency, consistent with the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2013, except that such authority provided under this section shall not be used until after the department or agency has taken all necessary actions to reduce or defer non-personnel-related administrative expenses.

SEC. 113. Funds appropriated by this joint resolution may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91-672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

SEC. 114. (a) Each amount incorporated by reference in this joint resolution that was previously designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of such Act is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of such Act or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of such Act, respectively.

(b) Of the amounts made available by section 101 for "Social Security Administration, Limitation on Administrative Expenses" for the cost associated with continuing disability reviews under titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act and for the cost associated with conducting redeterminations of eligibility under title XVI of the Social Security Act, \$273,000,000 is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(B)(iii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and

\$469,639,000 is additional new budget authority specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(B) of such Act.

(c) Section 5 of Public Law 113-6 shall apply to amounts designated in subsection (a) for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism.

SEC. 115. (a) Employees furloughed as a result of any lapse in appropriations which begins on or about October 1, 2013, shall be compensated at their standard rate of compensation, for the period of such lapse in appropriations, as soon as practicable after such lapse in appropriations ends.

(b) For purposes of this section, "employee" means:

- (1) a federal employee;
- (2) an employee of the District of Columbia Courts;
- (3) an employee of the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia; or
- (4) a District of Columbia Government employee.

(c) All obligations incurred in anticipation of the appropriations made and authority granted by this joint resolution for the purposes of maintaining the essential level of activity to protect life and property and bringing about orderly termination of Government functions, and for purposes as otherwise authorized by law, are hereby ratified and approved if otherwise in accord with the provisions of this joint resolution.

SEC. 116. (a) If a State (or another Federal grantee) used State funds (or the grantee's non-Federal funds) to continue carrying out a Federal program or furloughed State employees (or the grantee's employees) whose compensation is advanced or reimbursed in whole or in part by the Federal Government—

(1) such furloughed employees shall be compensated at their standard rate of compensation for such period;

(2) the State (or such other grantee) shall be reimbursed for expenses that would have been paid by the Federal Government during such period had appropriations been available, including the cost of compensating such furloughed employees, together with interest thereon calculated under section 6503(d) of title 31, United States Code; and

(3) the State (or such other grantee) may use funds available to the State (or the grantee) under such Federal program to reimburse such State (or the grantee), together with interest thereon calculated under section 6503(d) of title 31, United States Code.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "State" and the term "grantee" shall have the meaning as such term is defined under the applicable Federal program under subsection (a). In addition, "to continue carrying out a Federal program" means the continued performance by a State or other Federal grantee, during the period of a lapse in appropriations, of a Federal program that the State or such other grantee had been carrying out prior to the period of the lapse in appropriations.

(c) The authority under this section applies with respect to any period in fiscal year 2014 (not limited to periods beginning or ending after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution) during which there occurs a lapse in appropriations with respect to any department or agency of the Federal Government which, but for such lapse in appropriations, would have paid, or made reimbursement relating to, any of the expenses referred to in this section with respect to the program involved. Payments and reimbursements under this authority shall be made only to the extent and in amounts provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

SEC. 117. Expenditures made pursuant to the Pay Our Military Act (Public Law 113-39) shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization provided in this joint resolution.

SEC. 118. For the purposes of this joint resolution, the time covered by this joint resolution

shall be considered to have begun on October 1, 2013.

SEC. 119. Section 3003 of division G of Public Law 113-6 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this joint resolution by substituting "fiscal year 2014" for "fiscal year 2013" each place it appears.

SEC. 120. Section 408 of the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1736b) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution for "December 31, 2012".

SEC. 121. Amounts made available under section 101 for "Department of Commerce—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Procurement, Acquisition and Construction" may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to maintain the planned launch schedules for the Joint Polar Satellite System and the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite system.

SEC. 122. The authority provided by sections 1205 and 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-81) shall continue in effect, notwithstanding subsection (h) of section 1206, through the earlier of the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense.

SEC. 123. Section 3(a)(6) of Public Law 100-676 is amended by striking both occurrences of "\$775,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof, "\$2,918,000,000".

SEC. 124. Section 14704 of title 40, United States Code, shall be applied to amounts made available by this joint resolution by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution for "October 1, 2012".

SEC. 125. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for "The Judiciary—Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services—Salaries and Expenses" at a rate of operations of \$4,820,181,000: Provided, That notwithstanding section 302 of Division C, of Public Law 112-74 as continued by Public Law 113-6, not to exceed \$25,000,000 shall be available for transfer between accounts to maintain minimum operating levels.

SEC. 126. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for "The Judiciary—Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services—Defender Services" at a rate for operations of \$1,012,000,000.

SEC. 127. Notwithstanding any other provision of this joint resolution, the District of Columbia may expend local funds under the heading "District of Columbia Funds" for such programs and activities under title IV of H.R. 2786 (113th Congress), as reported by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, at the rate set forth under "District of Columbia Funds—Summary of Expenses" as included in the Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Request Act of 2013 (D.C. Act 20-127), as modified as of the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.

SEC. 128. Section 302 of the Universal Service Anti-deficiency Temporary Suspension Act is amended by striking "December 31, 2013", each place it appears and inserting "January 15, 2014".

SEC. 129. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for the "Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board" at a rate for operations of \$3,100,000.

SEC. 130. For the period covered by this joint resolution, section 550(b) of Public Law 109-295 (6 U.S.C. 121 note) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution for "October 4, 2013".

SEC. 131. The authority provided by section 532 of Public Law 109-295 shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution.

SEC. 132. The authority provided by section 831 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391) shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution.

SEC. 133. (a) Any amounts made available pursuant to section 101 for “Department of Homeland Security—U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Salaries and Expenses”, “Department of Homeland Security—U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology”, “Department of Homeland Security—U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Air and Marine Operations”, and “Department of Homeland Security—U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Salaries and Expenses” shall be obligated at a rate for operations as necessary to respectively—

(1) sustain the staffing levels of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officers, equivalent to the staffing levels achieved on September 30, 2013, and comply with the last proviso under the heading “Department of Homeland Security—U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Salaries and Expenses” in division D of Public Law 113-6;

(2) sustain border security operations, including sustaining the operation of Tethered Aerostat Radar Systems;

(3) sustain necessary Air and Marine operations; and

(4) sustain the staffing levels of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents, equivalent to the staffing levels achieved on September 30, 2013, and comply with the sixth proviso under the heading “Department of Homeland Security—U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Salaries and Expenses” in division D of Public Law 113-6.

(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on each use of the authority provided in this section.

SEC. 134. Section 810 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6809) shall be applied by substituting “11 years” for “10 years”.

SEC. 135. In addition to the amount otherwise provided by section 101 for “Department of the Interior—Department-wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management”, there is appropriated \$36,000,000 for an additional amount for fiscal year 2014, to remain available until expended, for urgent wildland fire suppression activities: Provided, That of the funds provided, \$15,000,000 is for burned area rehabilitation: Provided further, That such funds shall only become available if funds previously provided for wildland fire suppression will be exhausted imminently and the Secretary of the Interior notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in writing of the need for these additional funds: Provided further, That such funds are also available for transfer to other appropriations accounts to repay amounts previously transferred for wildfire suppression.

SEC. 136. In addition to the amount otherwise provided by section 101 for “Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management”, there is appropriated \$600,000,000 for an additional amount for fiscal year 2014, to remain available until expended, for urgent wildland fire suppression activities: Provided, That such funds shall only become available if funds previously provided for wildland fire suppression will be exhausted imminently and the Secretary of Agriculture notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in writing of the need for these additional funds: Provided further, That such funds are also available for transfer to other appropriations accounts to repay amounts previously transferred for wildfire suppression.

SEC. 137. The authority provided by section 347 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (as contained in section 101(e) of division A of Public Law 105-277; 16 U.S.C. 2104 note) shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution.

SEC. 138. (a) The authority provided by subsection (m)(3) of section 8162 of the Department

of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (40 U.S.C. 8903 note; Public Law 106-79), as amended, shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution.

(b) For the period covered by this joint resolution, the authority provided by the provisos under the heading “Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission—Capital Construction” in division E of Public Law 112-74 shall not be in effect.

SEC. 139. Activities authorized under part A of title IV and section 1108(b) of the Social Security Act (except for activities authorized in section 403(b)) shall continue through the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2013, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose.

SEC. 140. Notwithstanding section 101, the matter under the heading “Department of Labor—Mine Safety and Health Administration—Salaries and Expenses” in division F of Public Law 112-74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this joint resolution by substituting “is authorized to collect and retain up to \$2,499,000” for “may retain up to \$1,499,000”.

SEC. 141. The first proviso under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Low Income Home Energy Assistance” in division F of Public Law 112-74 shall be applied to amounts made available by this joint resolution by substituting “2014” for “2012”.

SEC. 142. Amounts provided by section 101 for “Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Refugee and Entrant Assistance” may be obligated up to a rate for operations necessary to maintain program operations at the level provided in fiscal year 2013, as necessary to accommodate increased demand.

SEC. 143. During the period covered by this joint resolution, amounts provided under section 101 for “Department of Health and Human Services—Office of the Secretary—Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund” may be obligated at a rate necessary to assure timely execution of planned advanced research and development contracts pursuant to section 319L of the Public Health Service Act, to remain available until expended, for expenses necessary to support advanced research and development pursuant to section 319L of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-7e) and other administrative expenses of the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority.

SEC. 144. Subsection (b) of section 163 of Public Law 111-242, as amended, is further amended by striking “2013-2014” and inserting “2015-2016”.

SEC. 145. Notwithstanding any other provision of this joint resolution, there is appropriated for payment to Bonnie Englehardt Lautenberg, widow of Frank R. Lautenberg, late a Senator from New Jersey, \$174,000.

SEC. 146. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no adjustment shall be made under section 610(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 31) (relating to cost of living adjustments for Members of Congress) during fiscal year 2014.

SEC. 147. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for “Department of Veterans Affairs—Departmental Administration—General Operating Expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration” at a rate for operations of \$2,455,490,000.

SEC. 148. The authority provided by the penultimate proviso under the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Rental Assistance Demonstration” in division C of Public Law 112-55 shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106(3) of this joint resolution.

SEC. 149. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for “Department of

Transportation—Federal Aviation Administration—Operations”, at a rate for operations of \$9,248,418,000.

SEC. 150. Section 601(e)(1)(B) of division B of Public Law 110-432 shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) for “4 years after such date”.

SEC. 151. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for “Maritime Administration—Maritime Security Program”, at a rate for operations of \$186,000,000.

SEC. 152. Section 44302 of title 49, United States Code, is amended in paragraph (f) by deleting “September 30, 2013, and may extend through December 31, 2013” and inserting “the date specified in section 106(3) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014” in lieu thereof.

SEC. 153. Section 44303 of title 49, United States Code, is amended in paragraph (b) by deleting “December 31, 2013” and inserting “the date specified in section 106(3) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014” in lieu thereof.

SEC. 154. Section 44310 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by deleting “December 31, 2013” and inserting “the date specified in section 106(3) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014” in lieu thereof.

SEC. 155. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Transportation may obligate not more than \$450,000,000 of the amounts made available to carry out section 125 of title 23, United States Code, under chapter 9 of title X of division A of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2; 127 Stat. 34) under the heading “EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM” under the heading “FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS” under the heading “FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION” for emergency relief projects in the State of Colorado arising from damage caused by flooding events in that State in calendar year 2013: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 156. Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, any reference in this division to “this joint resolution” shall be deemed a reference to “this Act”.

SEC. 157. Fourteen days after the Department of Homeland Security submits a report or expenditure plan required under this division to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Secretary shall submit a copy of that report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS

VERIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND OTHER QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE PROVISION OF ACA PREMIUM AND COST-SHARING SUBSIDIES

SEC. 1001. (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall ensure that American Health Benefit Exchanges verify that individuals applying for premium tax credits under section 36B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and reductions in cost-sharing under section 1402 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18071) are eligible for such credits and cost sharing reductions consistent with the requirements of section 1411 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 18081), and, prior to making such credits and reductions available, the Secretary shall certify to the Congress that the Exchanges verify such eligibility consistent with the requirements of such Act.

(b) REPORT BY SECRETARY.—Not later than January 1, 2014, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress that details the procedures employed by American Health Benefit Exchanges to verify eligibility for credits and cost-sharing reductions described in subsection (a).

(c) REPORT BY INSPECTOR GENERAL.—Not later than July 1, 2014, the Inspector General of the

Department of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Congress a report regarding the effectiveness of the procedures and safeguards provided under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act for preventing the submission of inaccurate or fraudulent information by applicants for enrollment in a qualified health plan offered through an American Health Benefit Exchange.

DEFAULT PREVENTION

SEC. 1002. (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Default Prevention Act of 2013”.

(b) **CERTIFICATION.**—Not later than 3 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President may submit to Congress a written certification that absent a suspension of the limit under section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary of the Treasury would be unable to issue debt to meet existing commitments.

(c) **SUSPENSION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, shall not apply for the period beginning on the date on which the President submits to Congress a certification under subsection (b) and ending on February 7, 2014.

(2) **SPECIAL RULE RELATING TO OBLIGATIONS ISSUED DURING SUSPENSION PERIOD.**—Effective February 8, 2014, the limitation in section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, as increased by section 3101A of such title and section 2 of the No Budget, No Pay Act of 2013 (31 U.S.C. 3101 note), is increased to the extent that—

(A) the face amount of obligations issued under chapter 31 of such title and the face amount of obligations whose principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States Government (except guaranteed obligations held by the Secretary of the Treasury) outstanding on February 8, 2014, exceeds

(B) the face amount of such obligations outstanding on the date of enactment of this Act. An obligation shall not be taken into account under subparagraph (A) unless the issuance of such obligation was necessary to fund a commitment incurred by the Federal Government that required payment before February 8, 2014.

(d) **DISAPPROVAL.**—If there is enacted into law within 22 calendar days after Congress receives a written certification by the President under subsection (b) a joint resolution disapproving the President's exercise of authority to suspend the debt ceiling under subsection (e), effective on the date of enactment of the joint resolution, subsection (c) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) **SUSPENSION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, shall not apply for the period beginning on the date on which the President submits to Congress a certification under subsection (b) and ending on the date of enactment of the joint resolution pursuant to section 1002(e) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014.

“(2) **SPECIAL RULE RELATING TO OBLIGATIONS ISSUED DURING SUSPENSION PERIOD.**—Effective on the day after the date of enactment of the joint resolution pursuant to section 1002(e) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014, the limitation in section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, as increased by section 3101A of such title and section 2 of the No Budget, No Pay Act of 2013 (31 U.S.C. 3101 note), is increased to the extent that—

“(A) the face amount of obligations issued under chapter 31 of such title and the face amount of obligations whose principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States Government (except guaranteed obligations held by the Secretary of the Treasury) outstanding on the day after the date of enactment of the joint resolution pursuant to section 1002(e) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014, exceeds

“(B) the face amount of such obligations outstanding on the date of enactment of this Act.

An obligation shall not be taken into account under subparagraph (A) unless the issuance of such obligation was necessary to fund a commitment incurred by the Federal Government that required payment before the day after the date of enactment of the joint resolution pursuant to section 1002(e) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014.”.

(e) **DISAPPROVAL PROCESS.**—

(1) **CONTENTS OF JOINT RESOLUTION.**—For the purpose of this subsection, the term “joint resolution” means only a joint resolution—

(A) disapproving the President's exercise of authority to suspend the debt limit that is introduced within 14 calendar days after the date on which the President submits to Congress the certification under subsection (b);

(B) which does not have a preamble;

(C) the title of which is only as follows: “Joint resolution relating to the disapproval of the President's exercise of authority to suspend the debt limit, as submitted under section 1002(b) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014 on _____” (with the blank containing the date of such submission); and

(D) the matter after the resolving clause of which is only as follows: “That Congress disapproves of the President's exercise of authority to suspend the debt limit, as exercised pursuant to the certification under section 1002(b) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014.”.

(2) **EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—

(A) **REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.**—Any committee of the House of Representatives to which a joint resolution is referred shall report it to the House of Representatives without amendment not later than 5 calendar days after the date of introduction of a joint resolution described in paragraph (1). If a committee fails to report the joint resolution within that period, the committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution and the joint resolution shall be referred to the appropriate calendar.

(B) **PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.**—After each committee authorized to consider a joint resolution reports it to the House of Representatives or has been discharged from its consideration, it shall be in order, not later than the sixth day after introduction of a joint resolution under paragraph (1), to move to proceed to consider the joint resolution in the House of Representatives. All points of order against the motion are waived. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House of Representatives has disposed of a motion to proceed on a joint resolution. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

(C) **CONSIDERATION.**—The joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against the joint resolution and against its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to its passage without intervening motion except 2 hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the joint resolution shall not be in order.

(3) **EXPEDITED PROCEDURE IN SENATE.**—

(A) **RECONVENING.**—Upon receipt of a certification under subsection (b), if the Senate would otherwise be adjourned, the majority leader of the Senate, after consultation with the minority leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the Senate that, pursuant to this subsection, the Senate shall convene not later than the thirteenth calendar day after receipt of such certification.

(B) **PLACEMENT ON CALENDAR.**—Upon introduction in the Senate, the joint resolution shall be immediately placed on the calendar.

(C) **FLOOR CONSIDERATION.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in

order at any time during the period beginning on the day after the date on which Congress receives a certification under subsection (b) and ending on the 6th day after the date of introduction of a joint resolution under paragraph (1) (even if a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, and all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) are waived. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution is agreed to, the joint resolution shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of.

(ii) **CONSIDERATION.**—Consideration of the joint resolution, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 10 hours, which shall be divided equally between the majority and minority leaders or their designees. A motion further to limit debate is in order and not debatable. An amendment to, or a motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the joint resolution is not in order.

(iii) **VOTE ON PASSAGE.**—If the Senate has voted to proceed to a joint resolution, the vote on passage of the joint resolution shall occur immediately following the conclusion of consideration of the joint resolution, and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate.

(iv) **RULINGS OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.**—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to a joint resolution shall be decided without debate.

(4) **AMENDMENT NOT IN ORDER.**—A joint resolution of disapproval considered pursuant to this subsection shall not be subject to amendment in either the House of Representatives or the Senate.

(5) **COORDINATION WITH ACTION BY OTHER HOUSE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If, before passing the joint resolution, one House receives from the other a joint resolution—

(i) the joint resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee; and

(ii) the procedure in the receiving House shall be the same as if no joint resolution had been received from the other House, except that the vote on passage shall be on the joint resolution of the other House.

(B) **TREATMENT OF JOINT RESOLUTION OF OTHER HOUSE.**—If the Senate fails to introduce or consider a joint resolution under this subsection, the joint resolution of the House of Representatives shall be entitled to expedited floor procedures under this subsection.

(C) **TREATMENT OF COMPANION MEASURES.**—If, following passage of the joint resolution in the Senate, the Senate then receives the companion measure from the House of Representatives, the companion measure shall not be debatable.

(D) **CONSIDERATION AFTER PASSAGE.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—If Congress passes a joint resolution, the period beginning on the date the President is presented with the joint resolution and ending on the date the President signs, allows to become law without his signature, or vetoes and returns the joint resolution (but excluding days when either House is not in session) shall be disregarded in computing the calendar day period described in subsection (d).

(ii) **DEBATE ON A VETO MESSAGE.**—Debate on a veto message in the Senate under this subsection shall be 1 hour equally divided between the majority and minority leaders or their designees.

(6) **RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.**—This subsection is enacted by Congress—

(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and as such it is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a joint resolution, and it supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

This Act may be cited as the "Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014".

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF KENTUCKY

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the motion.

The text of the motion is as follows:

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky moves that the House concur in the Senate amendments to H.R. 2775.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the motion shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the further consideration of H.R. 2775.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise today to present H.R. 2775. This legislation will raise the Nation's debt ceiling to avoid default, reopen the doors of the Federal Government, and end this unfortunate shutdown.

The legislation before us is Senate amendments to H.R. 2775. The Senate has just passed this bill, and now it is up to the House to send it to the President for his signature. It is the product of a final agreement between Republicans and Democrats to help put us back on stable ground with an open government and without the threat of default as we look to find a long-term comprehensive solution to our multitude of fiscal problems.

First and foremost, it provides critical funding for operating the Federal Government at the current annual rate of \$986 billion through January 15 of next year to end the government shutdown.

The resolution includes a limited number of noncontroversial or technical changes called "anomalies." Many have already been passed by the House and the Senate. A few are new, such as provisions to ensure the smooth reopening of the government, to provide due compensation for Federal employees and other funding for shutdown costs, to provide funding for the FAA to continue current operations without interruption, and so on. These have been included to prevent irrevocable harm to vital government programs, to continue critical services, and to ensure good governance.

To be clear, Madam Speaker, the CR portion of this resolution is virtually clean and is essentially identical to the legislation I introduced in the House in early September.

Secondly, this legislation will increase the debt limit until February 7 of next year. By extending our borrowing ability, these amendments will avoid the damage a default would cause to our recovering economy, to businesses large and small, and to our people who desperately need a stable economy and continued job growth.

Lastly, the resolution before us will help protect against fraud and abuse by requiring income verifications for individuals seeking subsidies under the ObamaCare act.

Essentially, this bill before us tonight allows us to move on. It deals with the Nation's immediate short-term problem and allows time for Congress to address the broader picture: what the real drivers of our debt are, how we can keep from reaching the debt limit in the future, and how we avoid staggering from fiscal crisis to fiscal crisis.

□ 2130

After 2 long weeks, it is time to end the government shutdown. It is time to take the threat of default off the table. It is time to restore some sanity to this place. To do this, we have all got to give a little.

Clearly no one on either side has received everything they wanted, but I believe that now we all should act for the greater needs of our Nation. If we want to get anywhere, we must be willing to negotiate, and we should be willing to put partisanship aside and govern for the greater good.

The House must realize it is just one-half of one-third of this government and that no laws can be made without the consent of the Senate and the President, just as they can't enact laws without us. We must also acknowledge the profligate spending and borrowing that is driving us into unsustainable debt and hurting this Nation and the people who call it home.

I am optimistic that once this resolution is passed, the House and the Senate will come together in a budget conference to work out our broad fiscal and budgetary challenges.

It is my hope that a common, topline discretionary number for fiscal year

2014 will be established that will allow Congress to enact full-year appropriations bills and avoid shutdowns like this in the future; and it is also my hope that Congress can address head-on the problem of unsustainable growth in our mandatory and entitlement programs and work to reform our overly complicated growth-stifling Tax Code.

The resolution before us will buy us some time to accomplish this must-do list, and it will ensure that our people have access to the critical government services they rely on in the meantime. We must take actions that will help restore the people's confidence in their elected officials and in the economic future of this Nation. We must.

The sooner we pass this resolution, the sooner we can move on to the many tasks before us that the people have sent us here to work on.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, 15 days after the shutdown began, the House is finally considering a bill to reopen the government and avoid the economic calamity that could have ensued if the United States defaulted on its debt. Frankly, it is disappointing that Republicans have dangerously put our economy and American families at such great risk. 800,000 Federal workers have been furloughed. Families that depend on critical services—from disaster aid to nutrition assistance—have been left in the cold. Billions in economic activity have been lost. Fitch Ratings placed the United States, the United States of America, on "rating watch negative" due to political brinkmanship.

Despite clear opposition from the American people, many Republicans, it is hard to believe, are still poised to oppose this short-term bill tonight to reopen government, pay America's bills, and negotiate a reasonable budget agreement for 2014.

Congress, let's remember, has already enacted \$2.5 trillion in deficit reduction measures since 2010. Looming across-the-board sequester cuts threaten all our priorities, from job creation to Head Start to military readiness and everything in between. For example, if we do not act before January 15, defense spending will be cut by approximately \$20 billion below 2013 levels, and we could jeopardize up to 1.6 million American jobs over the next year.

Madam Speaker, we cannot meet these serious challenges without a spirit of bipartisanship and a commitment to working together in good faith.

I urge the majority to learn the lesson of this irresponsible shutdown: do not allow the fringe in your party, those disconnected from reality whose sole goal is obstruction, to continue to dictate the agenda of this House.

No Member of this esteemed body should ever again threaten the full

faith and credit of the United States of America or shut down the government to advance a reckless ideological agenda. I strongly support this bill tonight with hope that my colleagues in the majority will work in a bipartisan way to avoid a repeat of this tragic episode when the funding and debt ceiling and deadlines in this bill are reached in the new year.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT), a very hardworking member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. DENT. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight in support of the Senate compromise legislation being considered to end this unnecessary government shutdown and futile exercise in brinkmanship. This legislation reopens the government and prevents a catastrophic default and credit downgrade that would spur another recession.

I am genuinely pleased that the cooler heads have finally prevailed. However, it is very disappointing that we are in this situation, that after more than 2 weeks of a government shutdown and on the eve of a default on our government's obligations, we have finally reached an agreement.

This legislation must be supported, but it should not be celebrated, no high-fives or spiking the football. It is a temporary government funding bill and a short-term debt limit increase. It is not a win for anyone, particularly the institution of Congress or the Presidency, for that matter.

The bill represents the conclusion of a difficult period, from which I hope that many can draw important lessons. I hope that this sad episode will result in a newfound commitment and intensity for the governing majority in Congress to make the difficult decisions that must be made to keep the government functioning while addressing the many problems facing our country, including the budget deficit, the Nation's out-of-control debt, and the many challenges presented by the health care law, or ObamaCare.

For many months and particularly throughout the last 2 weeks, I have worked tirelessly with colleagues from both sides of the aisle and in both Chambers to find an agreement to break the impasse.

I particularly want to thank Representative RON KIND, Senators SUSAN COLLINS and JOE MANCHIN, and the many other Members who participated in the many discussions. I believe these conversations have laid a strong foundation that we can build on to arrive at agreements on many of the major issues that need to be addressed in this country.

I urge my colleagues not only to vote in favor of this legislation tonight but to join with those of us who share an affirmative obligation to govern and who seek bipartisan solutions to the challenges facing our great Nation.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the

distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. FATTAH. Madam Speaker, I rise to urge expedited passage of this legislation. I join with the chairman and the ranking member of my committee, and I agree with every word that has been stated by the majority chairman and the ranking member.

This is critically important. This Monday, I was in a foreign country. I was in the State of Israel. I met with the President and with a whole group of brain researchers from around the world. They had difficulty understanding, given our Nation's leadership on so many critical issues, that we could be in a paralyzed situation.

So I am happy that the Senate has acted in such an overwhelming way on this matter, with some 81 bipartisan votes. And I would urge the House to act—and I know we will—to restore our government, to pay our bills, and to get on with our responsibilities as the most powerful Nation in the world, the wealthiest country in the world. We can pay our bills, and we can conduct the affairs of government in a way that gains us respect around the world rather than befuddlement.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California, Ms. BARBARA LEE, a distinguished member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. LEE of California. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I rise in support of this bipartisan budget deal. By voting in favor of this bill tonight, we will finally shut down this awful government shutdown.

While I am pleased that common sense and cooler heads have finally prevailed, make no mistake, this unnecessary shutdown has caused real pain for millions of innocent families. Never again should the American people be taken hostage to a political agenda. This is wholly unacceptable, and these tactics must be rejected once and for all.

Now, I hope that tomorrow people can begin to put their lives back together, go back to work, and provide the government services that our veterans and our seniors and our children so deserve.

While I am pleased that this deal will reopen the government and pay our bills, much more work needs to be done. The temporary spending level of \$986 billion keeps sequester level cuts in place that are hurting our economy, children, seniors, workers, and communities across this Nation. So I hope that as we move forward, we will understand that we need to protect vital programs that make for a functioning government so everyone can have the opportunity to climb, strive, and reap the rewards and security of the American Dream.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gen-

tleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS), the former chairman of the Financial Services Committee of the House.

Mr. BACHUS. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, for one night, let us talk about what is good for this country and not about the other party because it is going to take both parties to solve our problems.

As chairman emeritus of the Financial Services Committee, I am very aware of the direct connection between a strong dollar and a vibrant economy so necessary to create jobs, and that is what we need for America—jobs.

The U.S. dollar is the reserve currency of the world. Globally, the dollar and U.S. Treasuries are two of the most preferred safe haven investments. Their reserve status has been a benefit and blessing to all of us economically. It has traditionally brought this country good jobs and a higher standard of living.

However, the dollar is under attack today. Out-of-control spending, unless addressed, will become more and more of a threat to a strong dollar and our currency. It will continue to erode our economy and cost jobs.

However, two wrongs don't make a right. A default would further weaken the dollar, destroy jobs, and be a self-inflicted wound I am not willing to deliver. Therefore, I will be voting "yes" on this bipartisan agreement, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), a distinguished member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. KAPTUR. I thank Ranking Member LOWEY for yielding me time.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Senate's bipartisan compromise to end the government shutdown, reopen the government, avert a debt default, and pay our bills to spur economic growth and job creation in this country.

This compromise today is what the American people expect of us. They are tired of the partisan bickering and the economic uncertainty that the deadlock has created. The biggest challenge facing our country is creating growth to help to balance the budget. We can start by coming together on a budget agreement.

So let's restore regular order. Let the Budget Committee go back to work. Let the Ways and Means Committee go back to work. Let the Appropriations Committee go back to work under regular order, not just continuing resolutions. And let us move our bills in regular order and not govern from manufactured crisis to manufactured crisis.

I will vote for this this evening. It is the best we could get under the circumstances, but it is far less than we are capable of.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO),

a distinguished member of the Appropriations Committee.

(Mr. SERRANO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SERRANO. I thank the gentlewoman.

Madam Speaker, I will strongly support this bill tonight because it not only opens our government but it enables us to meet our obligations in a proper way.

But if we walk away from this tonight without having learned a lesson, this would have all been a futile exercise. The lesson that we have to learn is that we can become obsessed with one issue and close down a government over one issue.

□ 2145

When a bill becomes a law and gets signed by a President, gets judged on and approved by the Supreme Court, that is the law of the land. We have to abide by that. We should in no way continue to act as if things really didn't happen—only what is happening now happened.

Secondly, we need to understand that there are no winners or losers tonight. The real losers are only the American people, who had to put up with this situation for these past weeks. If we go away tonight not learning that lesson—that we cannot allow that to happen again—it would have been a waste of time.

So I hope that we move ahead on the budget commission, that we move ahead on that conference, and that we move ahead in a joint way, in a two-party system, to work on behalf of the American people.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL).

Mr. NEAL. I thank the gentlelady.

Madam Speaker, this vote has been portrayed as an opportunity for new spending. The difficulty with that argument is that this is really an argument about paying our bills and for debts incurred.

This vote tonight is a vote about paying for the war in Iraq, which I opposed, but still believe it has to be paid for.

The former majority leader of this House said at a critical moment that having a tax cut in a time of war was patriotic. You know what is patriotic? Paying for those veterans hospitals, whether you were for the war or against the war.

Those wars were put on the credit card. It is our responsibility to pay for them. That is what this debate is about tonight—not the opportunity for new expenditure and not a debate over social program spending in the future. It is simply a vote to pay for bills that have been currently incurred.

To have shut this government down was not only wrongful, but that decent people across this country were hurt by this irresponsible manner of conduct in this House remains reprehensible.

Tonight, we are going to have a chance to vote to reopen this government and repay our bills.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT).

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise to support this very needed legislation.

Let me make a point here. There is a very important part of this legislation which sets up the budget commission. I would just like to make an appeal to that commission to not only get to us a good budget by December 15, but take some time to see how we can get some mechanisms in place to prevent us from ever again shutting down the Federal Government.

We take a solemn oath here to defend the Federal Government, to support the Federal Government, to uphold the Federal Government. We must honor that. Maybe we can do mandatory arbitration in its place. But we have got some smart people in this place. We hurt too many people when we shut down the Federal Government.

Hopefully, we can put the MITCH MCCONNELL rule in place. God bless that Senator from Kentucky, and the courage that he had to step forward in a bipartisan way so that we can put that mechanism in place so that we will never again put our good faith and credit at risk in this country.

Finally, let us, Democrats and Republicans, work together, beginning tonight, and pass this bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE).

Mr. POE of Texas. I thank the gentleman.

The fact that we are here today to debate raising America's debt limit is a sign of leadership failure.

It is a sign that the U.S. Government cannot pay its own bills. It is a sign that we depend on financial assistance from foreign countries to finance our Government's reckless fiscal policy. Money that we have borrowed from the Social Security trust fund, borrowed from China, borrowed from Japan, borrowed from American taxpayers.

The rising debt is a hidden domestic enemy. Robbing our cities and States of critical investments in infrastructure like bridges, ports, and levees; robbing our families and our children of critical investments in education and health care reform; robbing our seniors of retirement and health security they have counted on.

Every dollar we pay in interest is a dollar that is not going to investment in America's priorities.

Increasing America's debt weakens us domestically and internationally. Washington is shifting the burden of bad choices onto the backs of our children and our grandchildren. Americans deserve better.

Driving up our national debt is irresponsible. It's unpatriotic.

These are the words of Senator Barack Obama in 2006 and in 2008.

Madam Speaker, what was irresponsible and unpatriotic is all of a sudden responsible conduct? I think not.

We should be talking about cutting spending before we start raising America's debt ceiling.

And that's just the way it is.

Mrs. LOWEY. I am delighted to yield 1 minute to the distinguished leader from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. I thank the gentlelady for yielding, and for her great leadership as our ranking member on the Appropriations Committee. I also thank her for bringing us together this evening.

Madam Speaker, we have been, all along, 200 House Democratic Members strong, in support of the Republican number that we are voting on today.

Tonight, the unnecessary shutdown America has been enduring for 16 days comes to an end. Thank you, Speaker BOEHNER, for finally allowing a majority of House Members to reopen government and avoid a default that would have clearly wreaked havoc on our economic credibility and the stability of our country.

It is equally clear that the shutdown has already shaken some pillars of our economic security and growth. It has jeopardized our credit rating and slowed our GDP growth by 0.6 percent. It has eroded consumer and investor confidence in our economy, while taking \$24 billion out of our economy.

My colleagues, do you think that your recklessness was worth \$24 billion to our economy? This recklessness is a luxury the American people cannot afford.

Tomorrow, we can finally begin what Democrats have been waiting for 7 months to do. Tomorrow, we can go to the negotiating table to debate a budget to create jobs, jobs, jobs—that four-letter word—expand the economy, strengthen the middle class, and reduce the deficit in a meaningful way.

Tomorrow, we must stop governing from manufactured crisis to manufactured crisis and start working to find solutions so that we never again see a day when the government has been shut down and the full faith and credit of the United States of America has been called into question.

For that reason, I urge a "yes" vote on this bill, and not just on its merits, because as we know, this number is too low. Even the chairman of the committee has said it is an unrealistic and ill-conceived number and must be brought to an end. This number, if left in effect, would cost us hundreds of thousands of jobs in the months ahead, in the next year. Hundreds of thousands of jobs. Again, a number that is a luxury this country cannot afford.

So if the Republican number is key to reopening the doors of government and restoring confidence in our economy, Democrats are willing to accept this resolution tonight. As I said, not because of its merits. We do so because a vote "yes" on this bill will take us, hopefully, down a path to grow the economy, promote the prosperity of every American who is willing to work hard, play by the rules, and to achieve the American Dream.

So with those qualifications as to what we are voting for tonight, the

number doesn't meet the needs of the American people. The length of time that the debt ceiling is extended is not long enough. Apparently, that is the best we can do. I commend Senator REID for working in a bipartisan way to send us this bill tonight so we can bring this sadness to an end, and how it has affected so many people.

I do not come here to pin a rose on this legislation. It does not have that respect. But it does have my support as a means to an end.

With that, I urge a "yes" vote.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, might I inquire of my colleague if she has further speakers and is prepared to yield back?

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, after two weeks of anguish, the American people can finally breathe a sigh of relief. Thanks to bipartisan efforts in the Senate, my Democratic colleagues and I stand ready to support the responsible legislation before us and bring this self-inflicted crisis to an end.

From the efforts of the Minority Leader PELOSI to the work of the minority on the Rules Committee, House Democrats have been committed to finding a responsible resolution to the GOP's crisis.

When it was apparent that Democrats would not be able to stop the House Majority from shutting down the government, the Minority Leader and House Democrats began making extraordinary efforts to achieve a swift and responsible end to the Majority's shameful example of legislative malfeasance.

For example, during Rules Debates on both October 2nd and October 4th, I came to the floor and proposed a way to bring an immediate end to the government shutdown. Each time not a single member of the Majority voted for the proposal. In addition, House Democrats launched a discharge petition to force a vote on the clean Senate Continuing Resolution—an effort that the Majority also refused to support.

Fortunately, House Democrats were not alone in seeking a responsible and bipartisan solution to the crisis. With the proposal being offered today, the leadership in the Senate—both the Majority and the Minority leaders—have demonstrated how to legislate for the American People.

We also owe a debt of gratitude to the talented and intelligent women from both sides of the aisle who have shown us that when the going gets tough, you can always count on women to come together and get to work.

Madam Speaker, we have a lot to do in the days and months ahead. As we speak, there is an outbreak of antibiotic-resistant *Salmonella* that is threatening public health. Unfortunately, this outbreak of antibiotic-resistant bacteria surely won't be the last. There is a bill, H.R. 1150, that deserves an immediate vote in Congress so that we can stop the overuse of antibiotics in agriculture and address the growing threat of antibiotic-resistant disease.

Furthermore, there is an urgent need in our country to rebuild our infrastructure, create millions of jobs and fix our schools so that our

nation remains a global superpower in the century to come.

We must not fool ourselves. The self-inflicted wound that the GOP inflicted upon this nation has done real damage to millions of Americans and to our role in the world.

Just last night, the Chinese government declared that it was time for the world to "de-Americanise," and governments around the world have taken note of the shameful display that has occurred in this chamber over the last two weeks.

It is my sincere hope that this has been the last time our economy and our democracy will be subjected to such reckless and irresponsible governing. It is imperative that in the days to come the Majority finally allows bipartisanship and responsible governance to take hold in the House of Representatives. It is time to sit down together and start solving the most urgent issues of our time.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Madam Speaker, throughout my political career, I have always tried to work with my colleagues—no matter the party—to get things done for my constituents in San Diego.

This week, however, it is hard to point to anything we did to help the American people.

As we move past this episode, commentators will inevitably try to decide who looked strong, and who looked weak, who is up in the polls and who is down, who blinked and who stood firm. But Mr. Speaker we need to move past such talk.

Because make no mistake, there were no winners this week. Only losers.

Thousands of hard working American families who rely on government aid programs, federal employees who were furloughed, and kids just hoping to visit a national park all were hurt this week for no real reason at all.

In fact, in my city of San Diego alone, it is estimated we lost \$7 million a week during the shutdown. \$7 million. Imagine the investments in our schools, roads, and small businesses that we could have made with that money.

Madam Speaker we can't keep hurting ourselves. We have many important things to do to put Americans back to work and strengthen the middle class to be playing these sorts of games.

The American economy is on the road to recovery, but we keep getting in its way, as we barely avert one manmade disaster after another. For once, let's bring stability to the markets, rather than continually manufacturing uncertainty.

In the next few weeks we will have an opportunity to come together and once and for all, put these battles behind us. We understand that agreeing on a budget will not be easy. But that doesn't mean we should stop talking and wait until the last minute to figure out what to do.

Instead, let's start working today on finding a balanced approach to solving our budget problems. We can do this, but only if we stop playing games and get to work as soon as possible.

Madam Speaker, Americans are sick and tired of watching the show we put on this week, and I am sick and tired of being a part of it. Most of all, I am sick and tired that people here in the Majority think they can routinely use my friends and neighbors back home in San Diego as pawns in some larger political game.

Let's agree to never again embrace such a reckless approach to governing that does

nothing but cause needless pain to the American people. Let's agree to never again make up problems, when we have actual ones to solve. Let's agree to discuss our differences rather than resent each other for them.

That's what American democracy is all about, that's what it has always been about.

Mr. HOLT. Madam Speaker, today, the House is finally, at the 11th hour, voting to reopen the government and avert a financial disaster by avoiding a default on our debt. The bill keeps the government open until January 15, 2014, and raises the debt ceiling until February 7, 2014. This is a stopgap measure, and my fear is that we will face another manufactured crisis again a few months. We should have never gotten to this point, the majority should have never caved to the vocal minority in the House.

This bill ends an unnecessary, self-induced crisis. It fails to end sequestration's painful cuts in government services. It fails to invest in creating new jobs. It follows costly weeks of government shutdown and unnerving the financial world. It sets up the alarming prospect of new confrontations over the budget and the debt ceiling early next year.

Ever since this phony crisis began, a majority of the Congress—Democrats and Republicans alike—have sought to reopen the government. Yet Republican leaders, out of misguided deference to the reckless ideologues in their ranks, refused to allow a vote on clean legislation to reopen the government.

Today that finally changed. The Speaker allowed the majority of House members to work their will, and as a result, our government has reopened and the U.S. can resume paying her debts, as we have for centuries. My hope is that, in the months ahead, Speaker BOEHNER will follow today's precedent and allow votes on other pressing issues, such as job creation and immigration reform, that Democrats and Republicans can agree on.

The alternative would be to continue to follow the extreme minority who shut down the government for no apparent reason, with no clear idea of what they hoped to win.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, many of us have fond memories of the classic 1950s James Dean movie "Rebel Without a Cause." Who can forget Dean's tragic Jim Stark—who, in rebelling against his parents, the police, and other like-minded "conformists", spends the film putting his friends in harm's way as he tries proving his worth to the town tough guys. Jim gets in a switchblade fight. He nearly drives off a cliff during a game of chicken. In the end, his friend Plato is killed after Jim leads his friends to an abandoned house where they live in their own fantasy world where they don't have to justify themselves to anyone.

As we finally bring to end this reckless government shutdown, I must say that this plot feels eerily familiar. It would seem many in the House of Representatives, in their inchoate rebellion, would have rather driven our Nation and the economy off a cliff than sit down and talk like grown-ups. Even former Republican governor Tim Pawlenty recognized this troubling behavior and said that the actions of his fellow Republicans in dealing with the debt ceiling reminded him of a group of rebellious teenagers—out for a night on the town—pulling quote, a "dine-and-dash."

These rebels without a cause paralyzed our government and wreaked havoc on Virginia's

economy. It is estimated that the shutdown has cost Virginia's economy more than \$200 million a day. That's \$1 billion a week. I heard from community bankers that could not process loan applications because the IRS was shuttered. The SBA could not issue new loans, choking off small businesses ability to grow and create jobs.

The last time political brinksmanship from the House Majority brought us to the verge of default in August 2011, it resulted in a historic downgrading of the nation's credit and a loss of \$2.4 trillion in household wealth. Many of our region's business leaders and every Chamber of Commerce in Northern Virginia warned of the risks of default and demanded Congress pass a clean CR.

In case anyone still believed these rebels might actually have a cause, one only need review the constantly changing demands they made over the past two weeks. First, they demanded we defund the Affordable Care Act, then delay the Affordable Care Act, then repeal the medical-device tax. Then as a precondition for the Nation paying its bills on time they demanded we build the Keystone Pipeline, expand offshore drilling, repeal Dodd-Frank, enact tort-reform, and repeal the Public Health trust fund.

I am not sure even the House Majority knows why they have spent the past few weeks driving us toward the cliff. I think many of my colleagues have convinced themselves they are Jim Stark—rebels, lashing out, ready to prove the world wrong, and more comfortable holed up in a house living a fantasy where they don't have to play by the rules. There is no doubt that Virginians have grown tired of these reckless antics and these repeated games of chicken. It's a relief that the adults in the room finally stepped in to reopen the government, raise the debt ceiling, and restore sanity. I was pleased to work in a bipartisan fashion with some in the Virginia delegation and other pragmatic Members to get this done.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank you and Ranking Member SLAUGHTER for the opportunity to speak in support of the Senate Amendments to H.R. 2775 which:

Reopens the government;

Averts a catastrophic default that would risk the full faith and credit of the United States; and

Clears the way for the House and Senate to appoint conferees to start the budget negotiations that Democrats have called for since April.

The government shutdown has lasted 16 days making the beginning of fiscal year 2014 an extremely difficult time for Federal employees and the people they serve. It has also imposed tremendous hardship on the dedicated employees of the House of Representatives as well as for each Member of the House of Representatives.

The bipartisan Senate compromise would:

Extend the continuing resolution through January 15;

Suspend the debt limit through February 7, with congressional disapproval process;

Require certification by HHS that there is income verification for those applying for premium tax credits under the Affordable Care Act, a provision supported by the administration;

Allow for the appointment of budget conferees, who will report to Congress by December 13.

Madam Speaker, this should not have taken 16 days to accomplish.

Federal workers are our Nation's greatest resource because they provide the know-how and expertise to meet the needs of this great Nation.

Madam Speaker, I consider all of our Federal workers as essential, not just the 1.3 million who are designated as such.

A healthy Federal government does not function as dismembered parts but as a single unit. The plot by the Republican majority to pass funding for only those agencies the public might miss immediately following the self imposed shutdown while leaving others to languish was wrong.

The Congress has learned a very costly lesson for the American Taxpayer. The 16 day shutdown has cost taxpayers \$24 billion dollars.

The 14th Amendment provides that "The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payments of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned."

Some scholars have suggested that this provision empowers a President to take appropriate action to prevent default. I agree with President Obama that this is a question that requires much thought and reflection. The important thing is that we must never ever risk defaulting on the public debt and injury to the full faith and credit of the United States.

There are also the events over the last 16 days that made it clear that we need the Nation's Federal agency workforce:

Foodborne illness outbreak that sickened hundreds in several States not being addressed;

An unexpected blizzard was reported to have killed 5 percent of the cattle in the State of South Dakota;

The nearly dozen transportation accidents that were not investigated.

I urge all members of the Rules Committee to vote in support of this bipartisan effort before us.

Madam Speaker, I rise to speak in support of the Senate Amendments to H.R. 2775 which:

Reopens the government;

Averts a catastrophic default that would risk the full faith and credit of the United States; and

Clears the way for the House and Senate to appoint conferees to start the budget negotiations that Democrats have called for since April.

I would like to thank the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate for their stewardship in crafting a resolution to this crisis.

The Government shutdown has lasted 16 days, making the beginning of fiscal year 2014 an extremely difficult time for Federal employees and the people they serve. It has also imposed tremendous hardship on the dedicated employees of the House of Representatives as well as for each Member of the House of Representatives.

Because of the circumstances that led to the budget impasse, I introduced H. Res. 375, a bill expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Congress should refrain from conditioning the resolution of fiscal and budgetary disputes on the taking of action relating to non-germane legislative matters.

I invite members from both sides of the aisle to become a sponsor of H. Res. 375 as a way

to make amends to the American people and assuring through its passage that Congress will not place the Nation in the situation we found ourselves in ever again for the reasons that this budget impasse occurred.

Madam Speaker, this is an extraordinary time to be in America.

We have seen the Legislative and Executive Branches of our government and the constitutional balance that the framers of the Constitution intended regarding matters related to public purse tested.

It is extraordinary when a matter that should be dealt with in the regular order of the business of the House and Senate becomes a matter so grave that a broad and diverse coalition call on Members of this body to do what we were elected to do—manage the business of the people through cooperation and compromise.

I have heard from the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the NAACP, United States Conference of Mayors, the National Education Association and the Coalition on Human Needs, each calling for the passage of the Senate bipartisan budget compromise.

The bipartisan Senate compromise would:

Extend the continuing resolution through January 15;

Suspend the debt limit through February 7, with congressional disapproval process;

Require certification by HHS that there is income verification for those applying for premium tax credits under the Affordable Care Act, a provision supported by the Administration;

The appointment of budget conferees, who will report to Congress by December 13.

Madam Speaker, I would like to request unanimous consent to place into the RECORD an editorial that was published in "The Hill."

Federal workers are our Nation's greatest resource because they provide the know-how and expertise to meet the needs of this great Nation.

The Federal government for many may have been a faceless nameless entity, but these last two weeks have taught us that they are people who have specific skill sets that cannot be replaced or ignored.

Madam Speaker, I consider all of our Federal workers as essential, not just the 1.3 million who are designated as such.

This fact was made apparent by what the American people experienced over the last 16 days the:

National Park Service,

Veterans Affairs,

Department of Defense,

Men and women of the armed services,

CDC,

HHS,

NASA, and

FDA, are only 10 of the hundreds of essential agencies, not including the thousands of essential offices that comprise the Federal government.

A healthy Federal government does not function as dismembered parts but as a single unit. The plot by the Republican majority to pass funding for only those agencies the public might miss immediately following the self-imposed shutdown while leaving others to languish was wrong.

The Congress has learned a very costly lesson for the American taxpayer. The 16 day shutdown has cost taxpayers \$24 billion.

I want the American people to know that I do understand what the cost of that education has been to them both in hard earned dollars that were withheld or forgone due to the cascading economic impact of the shutdown on small and mid-sized businesses as well as the personal costs in worry and frustration at watching the events of the last three weeks unfold.

These costs should not be forgotten, such as the:

Additional pain caused to the grieving families of our Nation's fallen heroes;
Delay in Veterans' benefits and services;
Trips of a lifetime that did not happen;
Wedding plans interrupted or cancelled;
U.S. astronauts on the International Space Station without Houston Mission Control at full staff capacity; and

Hundreds of thousands of Federal workers and their families put out of work, and over a million more working without pay.

There are also the events over the last 16 days that made it clear that we need the Nation's Federal agency workforce:

Foodborne illness outbreak that sickened hundreds in several states not being addressed;

An unexpected blizzard was reported to have killed 5 percent of the cattle in the state of South Dakota;

The nearly dozen transportation accidents that were not investigated.

I urge all Members of the House of Representatives to join me in voting in support of this bipartisan effort before us.

[From The Hill, Sept. 16, 2013]

LET'S UNIFY AROUND COMMONSENSE SOLUTIONS TO REOPEN THE GOVERNMENT AND AVOID DEFAULT

(By Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee)

The objective of the misguided and irresponsible strategy of the Republicans in the House to shut down the government was to kill Obamacare. That strategy failed miserably. But it succeeded spectacularly in inflicting injury on the American people. And the collateral damage of this irresponsible and callous decision mounts every day.

Having shut down the government for more than two weeks, House Republicans, dominated by their extremist Tea Party faction, now seem determined to shut down the American economy by continuing their reckless strategy of proposing at the 11th hour irresponsible and unacceptable conditions for raising the debt ceiling and preserving America's hard won and well-earned reputation as the most credit worthy nation in the history of the world.

The credit-worthiness of the United States is the engine pulling the train of the American economy. Inspired by their Tea Party element, House Republicans have hijacked the train and are hurtling it toward the cliff. They are willing to take it over the fiscal cliff and destroy the lives of everyone on board unless the president and the Senate agree to their ransom demand to throw Obamacare from the train.

The behavior of House Republicans is worse than reckless and irresponsible; it is unpatriotic. No one who really loves America would risk the catastrophe that will befall Americans if the United States defaults on its debt. And to risk such a calamity just to prevent 22 million Americans from receiving affordable health care and the peace of mind it brings to them and their families is unconscionable.

House Republicans claim that they only want negotiations with the president and Senate. This is disingenuous. The Senate re-

quested a conference with the House to resolve their budgetary difference six months ago and has renewed that request 19 times. Those repeated requests were repeatedly rejected by the House Republicans, who refused even to appoint conferees to negotiate with the Senate.

The Republican leadership of the House has proven time and again that it is incapable of governing in a responsible manner. Instead of passing legislation to create jobs and completing its work on the appropriations bills needed to fund the government, House Republicans have neglected their duties and wasted time on their futile obsession with defunding, delaying, and impeding the implementation of the Affordable Care Act.

Every landmark social insurance program in our history has experienced growing pains and the Affordable Care Act is no exception. Seniors initially were reluctant to enroll in Medicare when it was rolled out in 1965. The same was true ten short years ago with respect to the prescription drug benefit of Medicare Part D.

The proper way to address any problems with the Affordable Care Act is to work together to fix them—to mend the law, not end the law. And it certainly makes no sense to shut down the government and take the economy over the cliff if the unreasonable demand of a minority to repeal the Affordable Care Act is not met.

Not for the first time Democrats and Republicans in the Senate have worked together and reached a compromise agreement to avoid default. Under the terms of this bipartisan agreement, funds will be provided to reopen and operate the federal government until January 15, 2014 and the debt ceiling would be raised to enable the Treasury to pay its bills through February 7, 2014.

Additionally, the agreement provides for the creation of a bicameral select budget committee that is required to meet and report its recommendations by December 13, 2013. Finally, the agreement reaffirms existing legislation strengthening the income verification requirements of the Affordable Care Act and delays the imposition of the re-insurance fee provision.

This is not a perfect agreement but no compromise ever is. Democratic members of Congress prefer a permanent reopening of the government, a much longer extension of the debt ceiling, and have little enthusiasm for another "super-committee" like the one that failed in 2011 and ushered in the disastrous period of sequestration. Senate Republicans have different preferences. But the important thing is that the parties took a responsible view of the matter and were able to bridge their differences to reach an agreement that reopens and funds the government and avoid an unprecedented calamitous default on the national debt.

The responsible course for House Republicans to take is to follow the lead of their Senate counterparts and bring the proposal to the floor for a vote without delay. But instead of taking that action and bringing this crisis to an end, House Republicans, egged on by their Tea Party faction and its darling, Senator Ted Cruz, seem intent on sabotaging the carefully crafted Senate plan by attaching to it provisions which eliminate health insurance for lawmakers and government officials and delays for two years the imposition of the medical device tax that offsets the cost of the Affordable Care Act.

These poison pills have previously been considered and rejected by the Senate and the President and have no chance of becoming law. Their only purpose is to needlessly and recklessly bring our nation closer to the brink of default. And to compound the damage resulting from their reckless act, House

Republicans also are seeking to add a provision that will prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from taking any "extraordinary measures" necessary to stave off default after the February 7, 2014 extension date. The only plausible inference to be drawn from the insistence on this provision is that its proponents wish to see the worse come to pass. The provision is akin to prohibiting a person whose house is on fire from borrowing her neighbor's water hose to put it out.

In 1789, Alexander Hamilton, the nation's first and greatest Treasury Secretary, understood that the path to American prosperity and greatness lay in its creditworthiness which provided the affordable access to capital needed to fund internal improvements and economic growth. The nation's creditworthiness was one of its most important national assets and according to Hamilton, "the proper funding of the present debt, will render it a national blessing." But to maintain this blessing, or to "render public credit immortal," it is necessary that "the creation of debt should always be accompanied with the means of extinguishment."

In other words, to retain and enjoy the prosperity that flows from good credit, it is necessary for a nation to pay its bills.

That is why the Republican leadership of the House should bring to the floor immediately for a vote the responsible and bipartisan agreement reached by Senate Democrats and Republicans to reopen the government and raise the debt limit.

Nothing else would do more to send the message to the American people that their elected representatives in Congress care more about addressing issues of importance to them than advancing the narrow partisan agenda of Tea Party extremists whose supporters disrespect the nation's Commander in Chief and proudly display Confederate flags in front of the White House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the motion by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on adoption of the motion will be followed by a 5-minute vote on approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 285, nays 144, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 550]

YEAS—285

Andrews	Braley (IA)	Castro (TX)
Bachus	Brooks (IN)	Chu
Barber	Brown (FL)	Ciulline
Barletta	Brownley (CA)	Clarke
Barrow (GA)	Buchanan	Clay
Bass	Bustos	Cleaver
Beatty	Butterfield	Clyburn
Becerra	Calvert	Coble
Benish	Camp	Coffman
Bera (CA)	Cantor	Cohen
Bilirakis	Capito	Cole
Bishop (GA)	Capps	Connolly
Bishop (NY)	Capuano	Conyers
Blumenauer	Cárdenas	Cook
Boehner	Carney	Cooper
Bonamici	Carson (IN)	Costa
Boustany	Cartwright	Cotton
Brady (PA)	Castor (FL)	Courtney

Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Daines
Kinzinger (IL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)

Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebach
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
Nunes
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)

Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reichert
Ribble
Richmond
Rigell
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schradler
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stivers
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
King (IA)
Kingston
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lankford
Latta
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCauley
McClintock
Meadows
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mullin
Mulvaney
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ross

Rothfus
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stockman
Stutzman
Thornberry
Turner
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho

NOT VOTING—3

McCarthy (NY) Rush Young (FL)

□ 2218

Mrs. ROBY and Messrs. DesJARLAIS and YOHO changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mrs. NAPOLITANO changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to concur was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

□ 2230

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON S. CON. RES. 8, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House be considered to have taken from the Speaker's table the Senate Concurrent Resolution (S. Con. Res. 8) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023, adopted an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of House Concurrent Resolution 25, as adopted by the House; adopted such concurrent resolution, as amended; insisted on its amendment; and requested a conference with the

Senate thereon; and during the remainder of the 113th Congress, it shall not be in order to offer a motion under clause 7(c) of rule XXII with respect to Senate Concurrent Resolution 8.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 8

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2014 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2013 and 2015 through 2023.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2014.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Social Security.

Sec. 103. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses.

Sec. 104. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the Senate.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 301. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to replace sequestration.

Sec. 302. Deficit-neutral reserve funds to promote employment and job growth.

Sec. 303. Deficit-neutral reserve funds to assist working families and children.

Sec. 304. Deficit-neutral reserve funds for early childhood education.

Sec. 305. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for tax relief.

Sec. 306. Reserve fund for tax reform.

Sec. 307. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in clean energy and preserve the environment.

Sec. 308. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for investments in America's infrastructure.

Sec. 309. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for America's servicemembers and veterans.

Sec. 310. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education.

Sec. 311. Deficit-neutral reserve funds for health care.

Sec. 312. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for investments in our Nation's counties and schools.

Sec. 313. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for a farm bill.

Sec. 314. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for investments in water infrastructure and resources.

Sec. 315. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for pension reform.

Sec. 316. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for housing finance reform.

Sec. 317. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for national security.

Sec. 318. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for overseas contingency operations.

Sec. 319. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for terrorism risk insurance.

Sec. 320. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for postal reform.

Sec. 321. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency.

NAYS—144

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Barr
Barton
Bentivolio
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Broun (GA)
Buchson
Burgess
Campbell
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Culberson
Denham
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Garrett
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith (VA)
Hall
Harris
Hartzler

- Sec. 322. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve Federal benefit processing.
- Sec. 323. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections.
- Sec. 324. Deficit-reduction reserve fund to promote corporate tax fairness.
- Sec. 325. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for improving Federal forest management.
- Sec. 326. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for financial transparency.
- Sec. 327. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote manufacturing in the United States.
- Sec. 328. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for report elimination or modification.
- Sec. 329. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the minimum wage.
- Sec. 330. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs for children in Medicaid.
- Sec. 331. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve Federal workforce development, job training, and reemployment programs.
- Sec. 332. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for repeal of medical device tax.
- Sec. 333. Deficit-neutral reserve fund prohibiting Medicare vouchers.
- Sec. 334. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for equal pay for equal work.
- Sec. 335. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to women's health care.
- Sec. 336. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to require State-wide budget neutrality in the calculation of the Medicare hospital wage index floor.
- Sec. 337. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the promotion of investment and job growth in United States manufacturing, oil and gas production, and refining sectors.
- Sec. 338. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow States to enforce State and local use tax laws.
- Sec. 339. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the definition of full-time employee.
- Sec. 340. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish.
- Sec. 341. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the families of America's servicemembers and veterans.
- Sec. 342. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process.
- Sec. 343. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal or reduction of the estate tax.
- Sec. 344. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for disabled veterans and their survivors.
- Sec. 345. Deficit reduction fund for no budget, no OMB pay.
- Sec. 346. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating hardrock mining reform.
- Sec. 347. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to end "too big to fail" subsidies or funding advantage for wall street mega-banks (over \$500,000,000,000 in total assets).
- Sec. 348. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children eligible for health care under laws administered by Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26.
- Sec. 349. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for State and local law enforcement.
- Sec. 350. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a national network for manufacturing innovation.
- Sec. 351. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensure that any carbon emissions standards must be cost effective, based on the best available science, and benefit low-income and middle class families.
- Sec. 352. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the eligibility criteria for certain unlawful immigrant individuals with respect to certain health insurance plans.
- Sec. 353. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure no financial institution is above the law regardless of size.
- Sec. 354. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to helping homeowners and small businesses mitigate against flood loss.
- Sec. 355. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore family health care flexibility by repealing the health savings account and flexible spending account restrictions in the health care law.
- Sec. 356. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for BARDA and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund.
- Sec. 357. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for postal reform.
- Sec. 358. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to broaden the effects of the sequester, including allowing Members of Congress to donate a portion of their salaries to charity or to the Department of the Treasury during sequestration.
- Sec. 359. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the Bureau of Land Management collaborates with western states to prevent the listing of the sage-grouse.
- Sec. 360. Deficit-Reduction Reserve Fund for Eminent Domain Abuse Prevention.
- Sec. 361. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for export promotion.
- Sec. 362. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the prohibition on funding of the Medium Extended Air Defense System.
- Sec. 363. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase the capacity of agencies to ensure effective contract management and contract oversight.
- Sec. 364. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for investments in air traffic control services.
- Sec. 365. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to address prescription drug abuse in the United States.
- Sec. 366. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and districts.
- Sec. 367. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen enforcement of free trade agreement provisions relating to textile and apparel articles.
- Sec. 368. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist low-income seniors.
- Sec. 369. Reserve fund to end offshore tax abuses by large corporations.
- Sec. 370. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that domestic energy sources can meet emissions rules.
- Sec. 371. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the inland waterways system.
- Sec. 372. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for achieving full auditability of the financial statements of the Department of Defense by 2017.
- Sec. 373. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sanctions with respect to Iran.
- Sec. 374. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent restrictions to public access to fishing downstream of dams owned by the Corps of Engineers.
- Sec. 375. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks.
- Sec. 376. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to authorize provision of per diem payments for provision of services to dependents of homeless veterans under laws administered by Secretary of Veterans Affairs.
- Sec. 377. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to support programs related to the nuclear missions of the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration.
- Sec. 378. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to phase-in any changes to individual or corporate tax systems.
- Sec. 379. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increases in aid for tribal education programs.
- Sec. 380. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite exports from the United States.
- Sec. 381. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting the reauthorization of the payments in lieu of taxes program at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land.
- Sec. 382. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the United States will not negotiate or support treaties that violate Americans' Second Amendment rights under the Constitution of the United States.
- Sec. 383. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for Federal investments in biomedical research.
- Sec. 384. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prevent the United States from entering into the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty.

TITLE IV—BUDGET PROCESS

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

- Sec. 401. Discretionary spending limits for fiscal years 2013 and 2014, program integrity initiatives, and other adjustments.
- Sec. 402. Point of order against advance appropriations.
- Sec. 403. Adjustments for sequestration or sequestration replacement.
- Sec. 404. Senate point of order against provisions of appropriations legislation that constitute changes in mandatory programs affecting the Crime Victims Fund.
- Sec. 405. Supermajority enforcement.
- Sec. 406. Prohibiting the use of guarantee fees as an offset.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions

- Sec. 411. Oversight of Government performance.
- Sec. 412. Budgetary treatment of certain discretionary administrative expenses.
- Sec. 413. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
- Sec. 414. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.

Sec. 415. Exercise of rulemaking powers.
 Sec. 416. Congressional budget office estimates.

TITLE V—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 501. To require transparent reporting on the ongoing costs to taxpayers of Obamacare.
 Sec. 502. To require fuller reporting on possible costs to taxpayers of Obamacare.
 Sec. 503. To require fuller reporting on possible costs to taxpayers of any budget submitted by the President.
 Sec. 504. Sense of Senate on underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2023:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: \$2,038,311,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,290,932,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$2,646,592,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$2,833,891,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$2,973,673,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,111,061,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,245,117,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,400,144,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,592,212,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,800,500,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,991,775,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: \$0,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$20,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$40,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$55,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$70,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$82,110,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$95,881,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$115,534,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$135,203,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$149,801,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$159,630,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: \$3,054,195,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,963,749,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,046,506,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,211,506,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,386,445,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,568,528,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,779,446,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,973,331,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,136,110,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,350,282,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$4,492,138,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: \$2,956,295,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,997,884,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,082,375,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,240,376,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,382,809,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,542,197,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,749,797,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,926,818,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$4,103,496,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,323,224,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$4,451,446,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: \$917,984,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$706,952,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$435,783,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$406,486,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$409,137,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$431,136,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$504,680,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$526,674,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$511,283,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$522,724,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$459,672,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: \$17,113,638,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$18,008,333,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$18,626,857,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$19,222,298,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,871,057,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$20,558,744,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$21,312,959,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$22,094,877,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$22,863,179,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$23,634,787,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$24,364,925,000,000.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: \$12,274,763,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$13,059,985,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$13,588,003,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$14,081,252,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$14,574,683,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$15,081,187,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$15,669,625,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$16,297,499,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$16,929,319,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$17,600,005,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$18,229,414,000,000.

SEC. 102. SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: \$669,920,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$731,717,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$766,392,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$812,200,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$861,554,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$908,130,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$951,691,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$994,855,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$1,038,909,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,083,586,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,129,163,000,000.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: \$634,822,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014: \$711,355,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015: \$756,949,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016: \$805,969,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017: \$856,933,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$907,679,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$962,040,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$1,022,374,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$1,086,431,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,154,554,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,227,009,000,000.

(c) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,643,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,658,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,782,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,801,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,966,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,941,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,174,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,144,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,390,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,358,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,617,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,584,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,844,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,810,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,070,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,036,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,301,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,266,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,541,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,505,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,789,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,751,000,000.

SEC. 103. POSTAL SERVICE DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Postal Service for discretionary administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$255,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$255,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$262,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$262,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, \$272,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$272,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, \$284,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$283,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$295,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$294,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$308,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$307,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$319,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$318,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$332,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$331,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$345,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$344,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$357,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$356,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$371,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$370,000,000.

SEC. 104. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2013 through 2023 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$648,215,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$658,250,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$560,243,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$599,643,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, \$567,553,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$575,701,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, \$575,019,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$575,203,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$582,648,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$573,557,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$590,411,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$574,884,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$598,867,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$587,226,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$607,454,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$595,192,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$616,137,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$603,369,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$625,569,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$617,186,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$636,480,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$621,603,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$58,425,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$48,716,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$47,883,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$47,508,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$46,367,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$46,830,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$47,521,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$46,580,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,666,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$46,792,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,831,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$47,157,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$51,004,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$47,707,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$52,194,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$48,729,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$52,898,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$49,801,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$54,417,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$51,209,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$55,664,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$52,212,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,154,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$28,949,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,700,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$29,426,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$30,301,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$30,022,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,019,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$30,553,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,749,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$31,229,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,508,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$31,962,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,264,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,655,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,030,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$33,408,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,795,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$34,073,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,590,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$34,851,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,396,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$35,643,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,243,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$9,122,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,465,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,270,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,061,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,078,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,185,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$3,563,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,309,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$3,822,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,489,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,105,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,622,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,316,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,803,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,538,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,875,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,696,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,862,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,072,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,913,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$44,150,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$41,682,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$43,019,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$43,121,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$42,872,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$43,165,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$44,055,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$44,394,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,500,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$45,681,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$47,245,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$47,014,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,036,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$48,112,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,596,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$49,435,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$50,174,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$50,074,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$51,331,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$50,862,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$52,759,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$51,703,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,373,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$28,777,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,550,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,136,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,180,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$19,909,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,717,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$19,283,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,780,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$19,289,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,613,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$19,087,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,908,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$19,301,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,379,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$19,878,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,588,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$20,116,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,105,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$20,626,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,421,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$20,959,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$-30,498,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-24,504,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,201,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,408,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$10,733,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-2,394,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,112,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-4,110,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,827,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-5,624,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$14,224,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-3,938,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,885,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-6,483,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,984,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-6,238,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,099,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-981,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,226,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-2,004,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$17,334,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-3,032,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$100,501,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$93,656,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$88,556,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$94,621,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$88,419,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$95,092,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$89,319,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$95,855,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$90,186,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$96,577,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$91,115,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$96,478,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$91,977,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$97,757,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$93,143,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$99,308,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$94,330,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$101,593,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$95,586,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$103,395,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$96,864,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$105,364,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$51,911,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$38,409,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, \$24,995,500,000.
(B) Outlays, \$29,779,500,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, \$25,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$31,033,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$25,808,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$29,233,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,360,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$29,216,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,442,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,660,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,610,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,831,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$27,212,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,873,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$27,828,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,154,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$28,461,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,487,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$29,098,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,953,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$77,536,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$82,279,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, \$78,349,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$86,546,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, \$89,537,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$96,269,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$106,927,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$98,922,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$117,961,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$111,494,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$123,744,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$122,679,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$119,139,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$117,997,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$120,411,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$119,806,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$122,546,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$121,459,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$124,565,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$123,422,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$126,825,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$125,845,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$365,206,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$361,960,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, \$420,326,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$415,573,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, \$500,356,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$493,639,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$554,680,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$560,173,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$611,908,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$614,248,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$648,773,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$648,945,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$685,879,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$684,985,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$732,529,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$721,193,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$764,934,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$763,469,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$808,026,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$806,172,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$852,829,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$851,028,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$511,692,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$511,240,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, \$535,596,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$535,067,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, \$540,503,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$540,205,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$586,873,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$586,662,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$602,495,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$602,085,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$626,619,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$626,319,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$687,071,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$686,851,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$734,468,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$734,051,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$782,452,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$782,386,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$855,410,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$855,061,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$883,491,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$883,062,000,000.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$544,094,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$542,998,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, \$530,103,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$526,954,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, \$528,197,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$524,043,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$537,117,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$536,196,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$536,006,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$531,153,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$538,914,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$529,716,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$565,188,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$560,677,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$578,159,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$573,775,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$592,348,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$587,965,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$611,644,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$612,070,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$619,422,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$614,921,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$52,803,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$52,883,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, \$27,506,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,616,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, \$30,233,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$30,308,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$33,369,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$33,407,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$36,691,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$36,691,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$40,005,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$40,005,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$43,421,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$43,421,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$46,954,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,954,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$50,474,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$50,474,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$54,235,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$54,235,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$58,441,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$58,441,000,000.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$140,646,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$138,860,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, \$145,488,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$145,254,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, \$150,218,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$149,672,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$162,493,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$161,876,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$161,405,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$160,549,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$159,902,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$159,031,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$171,529,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$170,622,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$176,188,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$175,286,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$180,118,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$179,169,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$191,846,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$190,875,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$188,517,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$187,433,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$53,094,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$57,120,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, \$66,526,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$55,445,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, \$56,476,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$57,912,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$59,937,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$62,665,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$59,940,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$65,090,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$61,751,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$63,405,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$63,708,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$63,959,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$65,672,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$65,153,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$67,840,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$67,246,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$70,695,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$70,666,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$76,218,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$75,564,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$24,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,263,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, \$23,616,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$24,527,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, \$24,258,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$24,540,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$24,995,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$24,616,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$25,640,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$25,247,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,497,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,039,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$27,377,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,724,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$28,210,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,520,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$29,089,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$28,437,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$29,996,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$29,353,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$30,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$30,304,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$331,271,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$331,271,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, \$342,703,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$342,703,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, \$370,274,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$370,274,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$419,485,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$419,485,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$506,103,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$506,103,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$608,623,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$608,623,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$683,623,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$683,623,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$752,067,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$752,067,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$806,870,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$806,870,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$859,077,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$859,077,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$905,971,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$905,971,000,000.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$99,868,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$3,853,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, \$31,869,500,000.
(B) Outlays, \$39,233,500,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,469,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$32,941,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$-35,734,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$2,211,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$-42,592,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$-20,253,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$-51,675,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$-36,471,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$-61,088,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$-48,910,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$-68,207,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$-61,194,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$-76,108,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$-70,697,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$-84,378,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$-80,463,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$-92,680,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$-89,556,000,000.
(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$-76,489,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$-76,489,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, \$-75,946,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$-75,946,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, \$-80,864,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$-80,864,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$-86,391,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$-86,391,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$-90,137,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$-90,137,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$-90,503,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$-90,503,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$-97,574,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$-97,574,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$-98,916,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$-98,916,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$-103,177,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$-103,177,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$-105,117,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$-105,117,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$-108,885,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$-108,885,000,000.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

Not later than October 1, 2013, the Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report changes in laws, bills, or resolutions within its jurisdiction to increase the total level of revenues by \$975,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 301. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REPLACE SEQUESTRATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that amend section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901a) or section 901(e) of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-240) to repeal or revise the enforcement procedures established under those sections, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023. For purposes of determining deficit-neutrality

under this section, the Chairman may include the estimated effects of any amendment or amendments to the discretionary spending limits in section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(c)).

SEC. 302. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUNDS TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT AND JOB GROWTH.

(a) EMPLOYMENT AND JOB GROWTH.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to employment and job growth, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(b) SMALL BUSINESS ASSISTANCE.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide assistance to small businesses, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(c) UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide assistance to the unemployed, or improve the unemployment compensation program, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(d) TRADE AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to trade, including Trade Adjustment Assistance programs, trade enforcement, (including requiring timely and time-limited investigations into the evasion of antidumping and countervailing duties), or international agreements for economic assistance, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 303. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUNDS TO ASSIST WORKING FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.

(a) INCOME SUPPORT.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, child support enforcement programs, or other assistance to working families, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that

such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(b) **HOUSING ASSISTANCE.**—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to housing assistance, which may include working family rental assistance, or assistance provided through the Housing Trust Fund, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(c) **CHILD WELFARE.**—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to child welfare programs, which may include the Federal foster care payment system, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 304. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUNDS FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.

(a) **PRE-KINDERGARTEN.**—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to a pre-kindergarten program or programs to serve low-income children, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(b) **CHILD CARE.**—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to child care assistance for working families, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(c) **HOME VISITING.**—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to a home visiting program or programs serving low-income mothers-to-be and low-income families, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 305. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TAX RELIEF.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this

resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide tax relief, including extensions of expiring tax relief or refundable tax relief, relief that supports innovation by United States enterprises, relief for low and middle income families or relief that expands the ability of startup companies to benefit from the credit for research and experimentation expenses, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that the provisions in such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 306. RESERVE FUND FOR TAX REFORM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that reform the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure a sustainable revenue base that leads to a fairer, more progressive, and more efficient tax system than currently exists, and to a more competitive business environment for United States enterprises, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that the provisions in such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 307. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO INVEST IN CLEAN ENERGY AND PRESERVE THE ENVIRONMENT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to—

- (1) the reduction of our Nation's dependence on imported energy and the investment of receipts from domestic energy production;
- (2) energy conservation and renewable energy development, or new or existing approaches to clean energy financing;
- (3) the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program;
- (4) low-income weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit programs;
- (5) Federal programs for land and water conservation and acquisition;
- (6) greenhouse gas emissions levels;
- (7) the preservation, restoration, or protection of the Nation's public lands, oceans, coastal areas, or aquatic ecosystems;
- (8) agreements between the United States and jurisdictions of the former Trust Territory;
- (9) wildland fire management activities;
- (10) the restructure of the nuclear waste program; or
- (11) to provide assistance for fishery disasters declared by the Secretary of Commerce during 2012;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 308. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INVESTMENTS IN AMERICA'S INFRASTRUCTURE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide for Federal investment in the infrastructure of the United States,

which may include projects for transportation, housing, energy, water, telecommunications, including promoting investments in broadband infrastructure to expedite deployment of broadband to rural areas, or financing through tax credit bonds, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 309. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMERICA'S SERVICEMEMBERS AND VETERANS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to—

- (1) eligibility for both military retired pay and veterans' disability compensation (concurrent receipt);
- (2) the reduction or elimination of the offset between Survivor Benefit Plan annuities and Veterans' Dependency and Indemnity Compensation;
- (3) the improvement of disability benefits or the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims for members of the Armed Forces or veterans;
- (4) the infrastructure needs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, including constructing or leasing space, to include leases of major medical facilities, and maintenance of Department facilities;
- (5) supporting the transition of servicemembers to the civilian workforce, including by expanding or improving education, job training, and workforce development benefits, or other programs for servicemembers or veterans, which may include streamlining the process associated with Federal and State credentialing requirements; or
- (6) supporting additional efforts to increase access to health care for veterans in rural areas through telehealth and other programs that reduce the need for such veterans to travel long distances to a medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 310. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that make higher education more accessible and affordable, which may include legislation to increase college enrollment and completion rates for low-income students, standardize financial aid award letters, or promote college savings, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 311. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUNDS FOR HEALTH CARE.

(a) **PHYSICIAN REIMBURSEMENT.**—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments,

motions, or conference reports that increase payments made under, or permanently reform or replace, the Medicare Sustainable Growth Rate (SGR) formula, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that the provisions in such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(b) **EXTENSION OF EXPIRING HEALTH CARE POLICIES.**—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that extend expiring Medicare, Medicaid, or other health provisions, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(c) **HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT.**—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that promote improvements to health care delivery systems, which may include changes that increase care quality, encourage efficiency, focus on chronic illness, or improve care coordination, improve overall population health, promote health equity or reduce health disparities, and that improve the fiscal sustainability of health care spending over the long term, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(d) **THERAPY CAPS.**—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that protect access to outpatient therapy services (including physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech-language pathology services) through measures such as repealing or increasing the current outpatient therapy caps, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(e) **DRUG SAFETY.**—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to drug safety, which may include legislation that permits the safe importation of prescription drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration from a specified list of countries, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 312. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INVESTMENTS IN OUR NATION'S COUNTIES AND SCHOOLS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates,

and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that make changes to or provide for the reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-393) or make changes to chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code (commonly known as the “Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976”), or both, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 313. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR A FARM BILL.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide for the reauthorization of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-246; 122 Stat. 1651) or prior Acts, authorize similar or related programs, provide for revenue changes, or any combination of the purposes under this section, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 314. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INVESTMENTS IN WATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that relate to water infrastructure programs or make changes to the collection and expenditure of the Harbor Maintenance Tax (subchapter A of chapter 36 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 315. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR PENSION REFORM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports to strengthen and reform the pension system, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 316. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HOUSING FINANCE REFORM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that promote appropriate access to mortgage credit for individuals and families or examine the role of government in the secondary mortgage market, which may include legislation to restructure government-sponsored enterprises, or provide for mortgage refinance opportunities, by the amounts provided in such legislation for

those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 317. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR NATIONAL SECURITY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that support Department of Defense auditability and acquisition reform efforts, which may include legislation that limits the use of incremental funding, or that promotes affordability or appropriate contract choice, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 318. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to the support of Overseas Contingency Operations, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 319. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TERRORISM RISK INSURANCE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that make changes to or provide for the reauthorization of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (Public Law 107-297; 116 Stat. 2322), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 320. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR POSTAL REFORM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports to strengthen and reform the United States Postal Service, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 321. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR GOVERNMENT REFORM AND EFFICIENCY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that achieve savings through the use of performance data or scientifically rigorous evaluation methodologies for the elimination, consolidation, or reform of Federal programs, agencies, offices, and initiatives, or the sale of Federal property, or the

reduction of duplicative Federal financial literacy programs, or the reduction of duplicative Federal housing assistance programs or the reduction of duplicative Federal grant programs within the Department of Justice, or the reduction of duplicative Federal unmanned aircraft programs, or the reduction of duplicative Federal science, technology, engineering, and mathematics programs or the reduction of duplicative Federal economic development programs or the reduction of duplicative Federal support for entrepreneurs programs, or the reduction of duplicative preparedness grants by the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the reduction of duplicative Federal green building programs, or the reduction of duplicative Federal diesel emissions programs, or the reduction of duplicative early learning child care programs, or the reduction of duplicative domestic food assistance programs, or the reduction of duplicative teacher quality programs, or the reduction of duplicative food safety programs, or the reduction of duplicative Defense language and cultural training programs, or the reduction of duplicative nuclear nonproliferation programs, or reduce improper payments, and reduce the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023. The Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay-as-you-go ledger over 6 and 11 years to ensure that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

SEC. 322. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE FEDERAL BENEFIT PROCESSING.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to business process changes at the Office of Personnel Management, which may include processing times for Federal employee benefits or other efficiencies or operational changes, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 323. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR LEGISLATION TO IMPROVE VOTER REGISTRATION AND THE VOTING EXPERIENCE IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to the improvement of voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections, which may include funding measures or other measures addressing voter registration or election reform, by the amounts provided by that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 324. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND TO PROMOTE CORPORATE TAX FAIRNESS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may reduce the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference

reports related to corporate income taxes, which may include measures addressing loopholes used by large profitable corporations that pay no Federal income tax and use such savings to reduce the deficit. The Chairman may also make adjustment to the Senate's pay-as-you-go ledger over 6 and 11 years to ensure that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

SEC. 325. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR IMPROVING FEDERAL FOREST MANAGEMENT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to the management of Federal forest lands, which may include—

- (1) the increase of timber production within sustainable levels;
 - (2) the protection of communities from wildfires, or the enhancement of forest resilience to insects or disease; or
 - (3) the improvement, protection, or restoration of watersheds and forest ecosystems;
- by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 326. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR FINANCIAL TRANSPARENCY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports to increase the transparency of financial and performance information for Federal agencies, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 327. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROMOTE MANUFACTURING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to investment in the manufacturing sector of the United States, which may include educational or research and development initiatives, public-private partnerships, or other programs, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 328. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR REPORT ELIMINATION OR MODIFICATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that achieve savings through the elimination, modification, or the reduction in frequency of congressionally mandated reports from Federal agencies, and reduce the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

The Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay-as-you-go ledger over 6 and 11 years to ensure that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

SEC. 329. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE MINIMUM WAGE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to income inequality, which may include an increase in the minimum wage, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 330. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES AND LOWER COSTS FOR CHILDREN IN MEDICAID.

(a) **PROTECTING MEDICAID FOR AMERICA'S CHILDREN.**—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that preserve Medicaid's role in protecting children's health care, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(b) **MEDICALLY COMPLEX CHILDREN.**—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that improve the health outcomes and lowers costs for medically complex children in Medicaid, which may include creating or expanding integrated delivery models or improving care coordination, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(c) **ORAL HEALTH CARE FOR CHILDREN WITH MEDICAID COVERAGE.**—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that improve the oral health outcomes for children covered by Medicaid, including legislation that may allow for risk-based disease prevention and comprehensive, coordinated chronic disease treatment approaches, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 331. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE FEDERAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT, JOB TRAINING, AND REEMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference

reports that would ensure effective administration, reduce inefficient overlap, improve access, and enhance outcomes of Federal workforce development, youth and adult job training, and reemployment programs, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REPEAL OF MEDICAL DEVICE TAX.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the House and the Senate, motions, or conference reports related to innovation, high quality manufacturing jobs, and economic growth, including the repeal of the 2.3 percent excise tax on medical device manufacturers, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 333. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND PROHIBITING MEDICARE VOUCHERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to access for Medicare beneficiaries, which may include legislation that provides beneficiary protections from voucher payments, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 334. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to efforts to ensure equal pay policies and practices, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 335. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to women's access to health care, which may include the protection of basic primary and preventative health care, family planning and birth control, or employer-provided contraceptive coverage for women's health care, by the amounts provided in such legislation for these purposes, provided that such legislation does not increase the deficit or revenues over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 336. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REQUIRE STATE-WIDE BUDGET NEUTRALITY IN THE CALCULATION OF THE MEDICARE HOSPITAL WAGE INDEX FLOOR.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would adjust Medicare outlays, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 337. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE PROMOTION OF INVESTMENT AND JOB GROWTH IN UNITED STATES MANUFACTURING, OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION, AND REFINING SECTORS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that may result in strong growth in manufacturing, oil and gas production, and refining sectors of the economy through the approval and construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 338. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ALLOW STATES TO ENFORCE STATE AND LOCAL USE TAX LAWS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of any committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to allowing States to enforce State and local use taxes already owed under State law on remote sales by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023 and provided that such legislation may include requirements that States recognize the value of small businesses to the United States economy by exempting the remote sales of business inputs from sales and use taxes.

SEC. 339. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE DEFINITION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to employer penalties in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, which may include restoring a sensible definition of "full-time employee", provided that such legislation does not increase the deficit or revenues over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 340. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE LABELING OF GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FISH.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this

resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 341. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE FAMILIES OF AMERICA'S SERVICEMEMBERS AND VETERANS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to support for the families of members of the Armed Forces and veterans, including—

- (1) expanding educational opportunities;
- (2) providing increased access to job training and placement services;
- (3) tracking and reporting on suicides of family members of members of the Armed Forces;
- (4) ensuring access to high-quality and affordable healthcare; or
- (5) improving military housing;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 342. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ESTABLISHING A BIENNIAL BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 343. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE REPEAL OR REDUCTION OF THE ESTATE TAX.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the repeal or reduction of the estate tax, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 344. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR DISABLED VETERANS AND THEIR SURVIVORS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to protecting the benefits of disabled veterans and their survivors, which may not include a chained CPI, by the amounts provided in that legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total fiscal years 2013

through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 345. DEFICIT REDUCTION FUND FOR NO BUDGET, NO OMB PAY.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget shall reduce allocations, pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, equal to amounts withheld pursuant to one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between houses, motions, or conference reports related to the federal budget process, which may include prohibiting paying the salaries of either the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the OMB Deputy Director, or the OMB Deputy Director for Management, or all three officials, for the period of time after which the President fails to submit a budget, pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, and until the day the President submits a budget to Congress.

SEC. 346. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING HARDROCK MINING REFORM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal land management, which may include provisions relating to budget deficit reduction, establishment of a reclamation fund, imposition of a locatable mineral royalty, revenue sharing with States, and improvements to the permitting process, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 347. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO END "TOO BIG TO FAIL" SUBSIDIES OR FUNDING ADVANTAGE FOR WALL STREET MEGA-BANKS (OVER \$500,000,000,000 IN TOTAL ASSETS).

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between houses, motions, or conference reports related to any subsidies or funding advantage relative to other competitors received by bank holding companies with over \$500,000,000,000 in total assets, which may include elimination of any subsidies or funding advantage relative to other competitors resulting from the perception of Federal assistance to prevent receivership, or any subsidies or funding advantage relative to other competitors resulting from the perception of Federal assistance to facilitate exit from receivership, or to realign market incentives to protect the taxpayer, except in the case of Federal assistance provided in response to a natural disaster, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

SEC. 348. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO AUTHORIZING CHILDREN ELIGIBLE FOR HEALTH CARE UNDER LAWS ADMINISTERED BY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO RETAIN SUCH ELIGIBILITY UNTIL AGE 26.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this

resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 349. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution by the amounts provided by a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report to support State and local law enforcement, which may include investing in State formula grants, to aid State and local law enforcement and criminal justice systems in implementing innovative, evidence-based approaches to crime prevention and control, including strategies such as specialty courts, multi-jurisdictional task forces, technology improvement, and information sharing systems, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 350. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL NETWORK FOR MANUFACTURING INNOVATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that relate to accelerating the development and deployment of advanced manufacturing technologies, advancing competitiveness, improving the speed and infrastructure with which small- and medium-sized enterprises and supply chains commercialize new processes and technologies, and informing industry-driven education and training, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 351. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURE THAT ANY CARBON EMISSIONS STANDARDS MUST BE COST EFFECTIVE, BASED ON THE BEST AVAILABLE SCIENCE, AND BENEFIT LOW-INCOME AND MIDDLE CLASS FAMILIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to carbon emission standards, that any such standards must be cost effective, based on best available science and benefit low-income and middle class families, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 352. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ADDRESS THE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR CERTAIN UNLAWFUL IMMIGRANT INDIVIDUALS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the alloca-

tions of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to limiting undocumented immigrants from qualifying for federally subsidized health insurance coverage, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 353. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ENSURE NO FINANCIAL INSTITUTION IS ABOVE THE LAW REGARDLESS OF SIZE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to criminal liability of a financial institution operating in the United States, which may include measures to address the criminal prosecution of a large financial institution operating in the United States or executives of a large financial institution operating in the United States, including for wrongdoing relating to money laundering or violation of sanctions laws, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 354. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO HELPING HOMEOWNERS AND SMALL BUSINESSES MITIGATE AGAINST FLOOD LOSS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing better coordination among flood mitigation programs to meet the unmet mitigation needs of homeowners and small businesses, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 355. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO RESTORE FAMILY HEALTH CARE FLEXIBILITY BY REPEALING THE HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNT AND FLEXIBLE SPENDING ACCOUNT RESTRICTIONS IN THE HEALTH CARE LAW.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between houses, motions, or conference reports that restore families' health care flexibility, which may include repealing tax increases on tax-advantaged accounts in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148; Stat. 119), without raising revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

SEC. 356. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR BARDA AND THE BIOSHIELD SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that may provide for full funding for the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority under section 319L of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-7e) and the Special Reserve Fund under Section 319-F2 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b) without raising new revenue by the amounts provided in such authorizing legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation does not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 357. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR POSTAL REFORM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to the United States Postal Service, which may include measures addressing the nonprofit postal discount for State and national political committees, and use such savings to reduce the deficit. The Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay-as-you-go ledger over 6 and 11 years to ensure that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

SEC. 358. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO BROADEN THE EFFECTS OF THE SEQUESTER, INCLUDING ALLOWING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO DONATE A PORTION OF THEIR SALARIES TO CHARITY OR TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY DURING SEQUESTRATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that are related to broadening the impact of the sequester, which may include allowing Members of Congress to donate 20 percent of their salaries to charity or to the Department of the Treasury if the enforcement procedures established under section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and section 901(e) of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 go into, or remain in effect, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 359. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ENSURE THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT COLLABORATES WITH WESTERN STATES TO PREVENT THE LISTING OF THE SAGE-GROUSE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would improve the management of public land and natural resources, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through

2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 360. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR EMINENT DOMAIN ABUSE PREVENTION.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget shall reduce allocations, pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, equal to amounts withheld pursuant to one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to federal economic development assistance, which may include amendments to the eligibility of a State or local government to receive benefits, including restricting benefits when eminent domain has been used to take private property and transfer it to another private use, and reduce the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023. The Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay-as-you-go ledger over 6 and 11 years to ensure that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

SEC. 361. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR EXPORT PROMOTION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that relate to promoting exports, which may include providing the President with trade promotion authority, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 362. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE PROHIBITION ON FUNDING OF THE MEDIUM EXTENDED AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting use of funds for defense programs not authorized by law, which may include the Medium Extended Air Defense System (MEADS), without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 363. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO INCREASE THE CAPACITY OF AGENCIES TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AND CONTRACT OVERSIGHT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would increase the capacity of Federal agencies to ensure effective contract management and contract oversight, including efforts such as additional personnel and training for Inspectors General at each agency, new reporting requirements for agencies to track their responses to and actions taken in response to Inspector General recommendations, urging the President to appoint permanent Inspectors General at agencies where there is currently a vacancy, and

any other effort to ensure accountability from contractors and increase the capacity of Inspectors General to rout out waste, fraud, and abuse in all government contracting efforts, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 364. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INVESTMENTS IN AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SERVICES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal investment in civil air traffic control services, which may include air traffic management at airport towers across the United States or at facilities of the Federal Aviation Administration, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 365. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ADDRESS PRESCRIPTION DRUG ABUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to addressing prescription drug abuse, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 366. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO SUPPORT RURAL SCHOOLS AND DISTRICTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to the establishment of the Office of Rural Education Policy within the Department of Education, which could include a clearinghouse for information related to the challenges of rural schools and districts or providing technical assistance within the Department of Education on rules and regulations that impact rural schools and districts, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 367. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO STRENGTHEN ENFORCEMENT OF FREE TRADE AGREEMENT PROVISIONS RELATING TO TEXTILE AND APPAREL ARTICLES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that relate to strengthening the enforcement of provisions of free trade agreements that relate to textile and apparel articles, which may include increased training with respect to, and monitoring and verification of, textile and apparel articles, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years

2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 368. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ASSIST LOW-INCOME SENIORS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the Older Americans Act of 1965, which may include congregate and home-delivered meals programs, or other assistance to low-income seniors, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 369. RESERVE FUND TO END OFFSHORE TAX ABUSES BY LARGE CORPORATIONS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to corporate income taxes, which may include measures to end offshore tax abuses used by large corporations, or measures providing for comprehensive tax reform that ensures a revenue structure that is more efficient, leads to a more competitive business environment, and may result in additional rate or deficit reductions, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 370. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ENSURE THAT DOMESTIC ENERGY SOURCES CAN MEET EMISSIONS RULES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that are related to the research, development, and demonstration necessary for domestically abundant energy sources and current energy technologies to comply with present and future greenhouse gas emissions rules while still remaining economically competitive, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 371. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING FUNDING FOR THE INLAND WATERWAYS SYSTEM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to funding the inland waterways system, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 372. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ACHIEVING FULL AUDITABILITY OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BY 2017.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to achieving full auditability of the financial statements Department of Defense by 2017, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

tions of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to achieving full auditability of the financial statements Department of Defense by 2017, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 373. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO IRAN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Iran, which may include efforts to clarify that the clearance and settlement of euro-denominated transactions through European Union financial institutions may not result in the evasion of or otherwise undermine the impact of sanctions imposed with respect to Iran by the United States and the European Union (including provisions designed to strictly limit the access of the Government of Iran to its foreign exchange reserves and the facilitation of transactions on behalf of sanctioned entities), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 374. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PREVENT RESTRICTIONS TO PUBLIC ACCESS TO FISHING DOWNSTREAM OF DAMS OWNED BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the Corps of Engineers from restricting public access to waters downstream of a Corps of Engineers dam, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 375. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ADDRESS THE DISPROPORTIONATE REGULATORY BURDENS ON COMMUNITY BANKS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to alleviating disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 376. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO AUTHORIZE PROVISION OF PER DIEM PAYMENTS FOR PROVISION OF SERVICES TO DEPENDENTS OF HOMELESS VETERANS UNDER LAWS ADMINISTERED BY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between both Houses, motions, or conference reports related to care, services, or benefits for homeless veterans, which may include providing per diem payments for the furnishing of care for dependents of homeless veterans, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 377. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO SUPPORT PROGRAMS RELATED TO THE NUCLEAR MISSIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND THE NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that support programs related to the nuclear missions of the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 378. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PHASE-IN ANY CHANGES TO INDIVIDUAL OR CORPORATE TAX SYSTEMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to the phase-in of any changes to the individual or corporate tax systems, including any changes to individual or corporate income tax exclusions, exemptions, deductions, or credits, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 379. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASES IN AID FOR TRIBAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increases in aid for tribal education programs, including the Tribally Controlled Postsecondary Career and Technical Institutions Program administered by the Department of Education, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

SEC. 380. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO EXPEDITE EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to promoting the export of goods, including manufactured goods, from the United States through reform of environmental laws, which may include the regulation of greenhouse gas emissions produced outside the United States by goods exported from the United States, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 381. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING THE REAUTHORIZATION OF THE PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES PROGRAM AT LEVELS ROUGHLY EQUIVALENT TO PROPERTY TAX REVENUES LOST DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF FEDERAL LAND.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to that make changes to or provide for the reauthorization of the Payment in Lieu of Taxes program at levels roughly equivalent to lost tax revenues due to the presence of Federal land without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 382. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ENSURE THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT NEGOTIATE OR SUPPORT TREATIES THAT VIOLATE AMERICANS' SECOND AMENDMENT RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to the implementation of treaties, including upholding the constitutional rights of citizens of the United States when treaties are negotiated, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 383. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO INCREASE FUNDING FOR FEDERAL INVESTMENTS IN BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to Federal investments in biomedical research, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SEC. 384. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO UPHOLD SECOND AMENDMENT RIGHTS AND PREVENT THE UNITED STATES FROM ENTERING INTO THE UNITED NATIONS ARMS TRADE TREATY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that relate to upholding Second Amendment rights, which shall include preventing the United States from entering into the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit or revenues over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

TITLE IV—BUDGET PROCESS

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

SEC. 401. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2013 AND 2014, PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES, AND OTHER ADJUSTMENTS.

(a) SENATE POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as otherwise provided in this resolution, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill or joint resolution (or amendment, motion, or conference report on that bill or joint resolution) that would cause the discretionary spending limits in this section to be exceeded.

(2) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—

(A) **WAIVER.**—This subsection may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(B) **APPEALS.**—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this subsection shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this subsection.

(b) **SENATE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.**—In the Senate and as used in this section, the term “discretionary spending limit” means—

(1) for fiscal year 2013—

(A) for the security category, \$684,000,000,000 in budget authority; and

(B) for the nonsecurity category, \$359,000,000,000 in budget authority; and

(2) for fiscal year 2014—

(A) for the revised security category, \$497,352,000,000 in budget authority; and

(B) for the revised nonsecurity category, \$469,023,000,000 in budget authority;

as adjusted in conformance with the adjustment procedures in this resolution.

(c) ADJUSTMENTS IN THE SENATE.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—After a bill or joint resolution relating to any matter described in paragraph (2) or (3) is placed on the calendar, or upon the offering of an amendment or motion thereto, or the laying down of an amendment between the Houses or a conference report thereon—

(A) the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may adjust the discretionary spending limits, budgetary aggregates, and allocations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, by the amount of new budget authority in that measure for that purpose and the outlays flowing therefrom; and

(B) following any adjustment under subparagraph (A), the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate may report appropriately

revised suballocations pursuant to section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to carry out this subsection.

(2) **MATTERS DESCRIBED.**—Matters referred to in paragraph (1) are as follows:

(A) **EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS.**—Measures making appropriations in a fiscal year for emergency requirements (and so designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985).

(B) **DISABILITY REVIEWS AND REDETERMINATIONS.**—Measures making appropriations in a fiscal year for continuing disability reviews and redeterminations (consistent with section 251(b)(2)(B) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985).

(C) **HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE.**—Measures making appropriations in a fiscal year for health care fraud and abuse control (consistent with section 251(b)(2)(C) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985).

(D) **DISASTER RELIEF.**—Measures making appropriations for disaster relief (and so designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985).

(3) **ADJUSTMENTS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.—**

(A) **ADJUSTMENTS.**—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may adjust the discretionary spending limits, allocations to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and aggregates for one or more—

(i) bills reported by the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate or passed by the House of Representatives;

(ii) joint resolutions or amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(iii) amendments between the Houses received from the House of Representatives or Senate amendments offered by the authority of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; or

(iv) conference reports;

making appropriations for overseas contingency operations by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes (and so designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985), up to the amounts specified in subparagraph (B).

(B) **AMOUNTS SPECIFIED.**—The amounts specified are—

(i) for fiscal year 2013, \$99,670,000,000 in budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom); and

(ii) for fiscal year 2014, \$50,000,000,000 in budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “nonsecurity category” means all discretionary appropriations not included in the security category;

(2) the term “revised nonsecurity category” means all discretionary appropriations other than in budget function 050;

(3) the term “revised security category” means discretionary appropriations in budget function 050; and

(4) the term “security category” means discretionary appropriations associated with agency budgets for the Department of Defense, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the National Nuclear Security Administration, the intelligence community management account (95-0401-0-1-054), and all budget accounts in budget function 150 (international affairs).

SEC. 402. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) **POINT OF ORDER.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall not be in order in the

Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would provide an advance appropriation.

(2) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “advance appropriation” means any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2014 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2014 or any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2015 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2015.

(b) **EXCEPTIONS.**—Advance appropriations may be provided—

(1) for fiscal years 2015 and 2016 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying this resolution under the heading “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority in each year;

(2) for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting; and

(3) for the Department of Veterans Affairs for the Medical Services, Medical Support and Compliance, and Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration.

(c) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—

(1) **WAIVER.**—In the Senate, subsection (a) may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) **APPEAL.**—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(d) **FORM OF POINT OF ORDER.**—A point of order under subsection (a) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) **CONFERENCE REPORTS.**—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(f) **INAPPLICABILITY.**—In the Senate, section 402 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress) shall no longer apply.

SEC. 403. ADJUSTMENTS FOR SEQUESTRATION OR SEQUESTRATION REPLACEMENT.

(a) **ADJUSTMENTS UNDER CURRENT LAW.**—If the enforcement procedures established under section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and section 901(e) of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 go into, or remain in effect, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may adjust the allocation called for in section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the appropriate committee or committees of the Senate, and may adjust all other budgetary aggregates, allocations, levels, and limits contained in this resolution, as necessary, consistent with such enforcement.

(b) **ADJUSTMENTS IF AMENDED.**—If a measure becomes law that amends the discretionary spending limits established under section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the adjustments to discretionary spending limits under section 251(b) of that Act, or the enforcement procedures established under section 251A of that Act or section 901(e) of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may adjust the allocation called for in section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the appropriate committee or committees of the Senate, and may adjust all other budgetary aggregates, allocations, levels, and limits contained in this resolution, as necessary, consistent with such measure.

SEC. 404. SENATE POINT OF ORDER AGAINST PROVISIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION THAT CONSTITUTE CHANGES IN MANDATORY PROGRAMS AFFECTING THE CRIME VICTIMS FUND.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider any appropriations legislation, including any amendment thereto, motion in relation thereto, or conference report thereon, that includes any provision or provisions affecting the Crime Victims Fund (as established by section 1402 of Public Law 98-473 (42 U.S.C. 10601)) which constitutes a change in a mandatory program that would have been estimated as affecting direct spending or receipts under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as in effect prior to September 30, 2002) were they included in legislation other than appropriations legislation. A point of order pursuant to this section shall be raised against such provision or provisions as described in subsections (d) and (e).

(b) **DETERMINATION.**—The determination of whether a provision is subject to a point of order pursuant to this section shall be made by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

(c) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(d) **GENERAL POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall be in order for a Senator to raise a single point of order that several provisions of a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report violate this section. The Presiding Officer may sustain the point of order as to some or all of the provisions against which the Senator raised the point of order. If the Presiding Officer so sustains the point of order as to some of the provisions (including provisions of an amendment, motion, or conference report) against which the Senator raised the point of order, then only those provisions (including provision of an amendment, motion, or conference report) against which the Presiding Officer sustains the point of order shall be deemed stricken pursuant to this section. Before the Presiding Officer rules on such a point of order, any Senator may move to waive such a point of order as it applies to some or all of the provisions against which the point of order was raised. Such a motion to waive is amendable in accordance with rules and precedents of the Senate. After the Presiding Officer rules on such a point of order, any Senator may appeal the ruling of the Presiding Officer on such a point of order as it applies to some or all of the provisions on which the Presiding Officer ruled.

(e) **FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.**—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or amendment shall be deemed stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

SEC. 405. SUPERMAJORITY ENFORCEMENT.

Section 425(a)(1) and (2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall be subject to the waiver and appeal requirements of subsections (c)(2) and (d)(3) of section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SEC. 406. PROHIBITING THE USE OF GUARANTEE FEES AS AN OFFSET.

(a) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this section is to ensure that increases in guarantee fees charged by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac shall not be used to offset provisions that increase the deficit.

(b) **BUDGETARY RULE.**—In the Senate, for purposes of determining budgetary impacts to evaluate points of order under this resolution and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this resolution, any previous resolution, and any subsequent budget resolution, provisions contained in any bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that increases any guarantee fees of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac shall not be scored with respect to the level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues contained in such legislation.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions

SEC. 411. OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE.

In the Senate, all committees are directed to review programs and tax expenditures within their jurisdiction to identify waste, fraud, abuse, or duplication, and increase the use of performance data to inform committee work. Committees are also directed to review the matters for congressional consideration identified on the Government Accountability Office's High Risk list and the annual report to reduce program duplication. Based on these oversight efforts and performance reviews of programs within their jurisdiction, committees are directed to include recommendations for improved governmental performance in their annual views and estimates reports required under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committees on the Budget.

SEC. 412. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

In the Senate, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committees on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Service.

SEC. 413. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) **APPLICATION.**—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) **EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) **BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.**—For purposes of this resolution the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

SEC. 414. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

Upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution providing for a change in concepts or definitions, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this resolution in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 415. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the Senate and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the Senate to change those rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any other rule of the Senate.

SEC. 416. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATES.

(a) **REQUEST FOR SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES.**—In the case of any legislative provision to which this section applies, the Congressional Budget Office, with the assistance of the Joint Committee on Taxation, shall prepare, to the extent practicable, as a supplement to the cost estimate for legislation affecting revenues, an estimate of the revenue changes in connection with such provision that incorporates the macroeconomic effects of the policy being analyzed. Any macroeconomic impact statement under the preceding sentence shall be accompanied by a written statement fully disclosing the economic, technical, and behavioral assumptions that were made in producing—

(1) such estimate; and

(2) the conventional estimate in connection with such provision.

(b) **LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS TO WHICH THIS SECTION APPLIES.**—This section shall apply to any legislative provision—

(1) which proposes a change or changes to law that the Congressional Budget Office determines, pursuant to a conventional fiscal estimate, has a revenue impact in excess of \$5,000,000,000 in any fiscal year; or

(2) with respect to which the chair or ranking member of the Committee on the Budget of either the Senate or the House of Representatives has requested an estimate described in subsection (a).

TITLE V—OTHER MATTERS**SEC. 501. TO REQUIRE TRANSPARENT REPORTING ON THE ONGOING COSTS TO TAXPAYERS OF OBAMACARE.**

When the Congressional Budget Office releases its annual Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook, the Congressional Budget Office shall report changes in direct spending and revenue associated with the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148) and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-152), including the net impact on deficit, both with on-budget and off-budget effects. The information shall be similar to that provided in Table 2 of the Congressional Budget Office's March 20, 2010 estimate of the budgetary effects of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), as passed by the Senate.

SEC. 502. TO REQUIRE FULLER REPORTING ON POSSIBLE COSTS TO TAXPAYERS OF OBAMACARE.

When the Congressional Budget Office releases its annual update to the Budget and Economic Outlook, the Congressional Budget Office shall provide an analysis of the budgetary effects of 30 percent, 50 percent, and 100 percent of Americans losing employer sponsored health insurance and accessing coverage through Federal or State exchanges.

SEC. 503. TO REQUIRE FULLER REPORTING ON POSSIBLE COSTS TO TAXPAYERS OF ANY BUDGET SUBMITTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

When the Congressional Budget Office submits its report to Congress relating to a budget submitted by the President for a fiscal year under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, such report shall contain—

(1) an estimate of the pro rata cost for taxpayers who will file individual income tax returns for taxable years ending during such fiscal year of any deficit that would result from the budget; and

(2) an analysis of the budgetary effects described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 504. SENSE OF SENATE ON UNDERUTILIZED FACILITIES OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AND THEIR POTENTIAL USE.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Senate finds the following:

(1) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is the ninth largest real property holder of the Federal Government, with more than 124,000 acres and more than 4,900 buildings and other structures with a replacement value of more than \$30,000,000,000.

(2) The annual operation and maintenance costs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have increased steadily, and, as of 2012, the Administration has more than \$2,300,000,000 in annual deferred maintenance costs.

(3) According to Office of Inspector General (OIG) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Administration continues to retain real property that is underutilized, does not have identified future mission uses, or is duplicative of other assets in its real property inventory.

(4) The Office of Inspector General, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), and Congress have identified the aging and duplicative infrastructure of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration as a high priority and longstanding management challenge.

(5) In the NASA Authorization Act of 2010, Congress directed the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to examine its real property assets and downsize to fit current and future missions and expected funding levels, paying particular attention to

identifying and removing unneeded or duplicative infrastructure.

(6) The Office of Inspector General found at least 33 facilities, including wind tunnels, test stands, airfields, and launch infrastructure, that were underutilized or for which National Aeronautics and Space Administration managers could not identify a future mission use and that the need for these facilities have declined in recent years as a result of changes in the mission focus of the Administration, the condition and obsolescence of some facilities, and the advent of alternative testing methods.

(7) The Office of Inspector General found that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has taken steps to minimize the costs of continuing to maintain some of these facilities by placing them in an inactive state or leasing them to other parties.

(8) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has a series of initiatives underway that, in the judgment of the Office of Inspector General, are "positive steps towards 'rightsizing' its real property footprint", and the Office of Inspector General has concluded that "it is imperative that NASA move forward aggressively with its infrastructure reduction efforts".

(9) Existing and emerging United States commercial launch and exploration capabilities are providing cargo transportation to the International Space Station and offer the potential for providing crew support, access to the International Space Station, and missions to low Earth orbit while the National Aeronautics and Space Administration focuses its efforts on heavy-lift capabilities and deep space missions.

(10) National Aeronautics and Space Administration facilities and property that are underutilized, duplicative, or no longer needed for Administration requirements could be utilized by commercial users and State and local entities, resulting in savings for the Administration and a reduction in the burden of the Federal Government to fund space operations.

(b) **SENSE OF SENATE.**—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this concurrent resolution assume—

(1) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration should move forward with plans to reduce its infrastructure and, to the greatest extent practicable, make property available for lease to a government or private tenant or report the property to the General Services Administration (GSA) for sale or transfer to another entity;

(2) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration should pursue opportunities for streamlined sale or lease of property and facilities, including for exclusive use, to a private entity, or expedited conveyance or transfer to a State or political subdivision, municipality, instrumentality of a State, or Department of Transportation-licensed launch site operators for the promotion of commercial or scientific space activity and for developing and operating space launch facilities; and

(3) leasing or transferring underutilized facilities and properties to commercial space entities or State or local governments will reduce operation and maintenance costs for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, save money for the Federal Government, and promote commercial space and the exploration goals of the Administration and the United States.

Passed the Senate March 23 (legislative day, March 22), 2013.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees on Senate Concurrent Resolution 8: Messrs. RYAN of Wisconsin, COLE, PRICE of Georgia, Mrs.

BLACK, Messrs. VAN HOLLEN, CLYBURN, and Mrs. LOWEY.

There was no objection.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING NEED FOR CONTINUED AVAILABILITY OF RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 58) expressing the sense of Congress regarding the need for the continued availability of religious services to members of the Armed Forces and their families during a lapse in appropriations, with the Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendments:

(1) Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas the Department of Defense determined that some contractor clergy, like other Department of Defense contractors, were unable to perform their contractual duties during the current lapse in appropriations;

Whereas this determination may have impacted the ability of members of the Armed Forces and their families to worship and participate in religious activities;

Whereas military chaplains on active duty, like all military personnel on active duty, continue to perform their duties during the current lapse in appropriations;

Whereas the Department continues to analyze its authorities under the Pay Our Military Act (Public Law 113-39) with respect to contractors; and

Whereas the Pay Our Military Act appropriates such sums as are necessary to pay contractors of the Department whom the Secretary of Defense determines are providing support to members of the Armed Forces: Now, therefore, be it

(2) On page 2, strike line 3 and all that follows through page 3, line 2, and insert the following:

(1) finds that the provision and availability of religious services and clergy is important to the morale and wellbeing of many members of the Armed Forces and their families; and

(2) hopes the Secretary of Defense is able to determine that contractor clergy provide necessary support to military personnel, and would therefore be covered under the appropriations made available under the Pay Our Military Act (Public Law 113-39).

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has agreed to a concurrent resolution of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 24. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional adjournment or recess of the Senate, and an adjournment of the House of Representatives.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of section 1151 of title II, United States Code, as amended, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints the following individuals to the Board of Trustees of the Open World Leadership Center:

The Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH).

The Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

□ 2245

PROVIDING FOR A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND AN ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following privileged concurrent resolution:

S. CON. RES. 24

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day from Wednesday, October 16, 2013, through Friday, October 25, 2013, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until 12:00 noon on Monday, October 28, 2013, or such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on any legislative day from Wednesday, October 16, 2013, through Monday, October 21, 2013, on a motion offered pursuant to this current resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, October 22, 2013, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Passed the Senate October 16, 2013.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for October 14 on account of personal business.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GARRETT. Madam Speaker, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 24, 113th Congress, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until Tuesday, October 22, 2013, at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3311. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Kurt A. Cichowski, United States Air Force, and his advancement on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3312. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Kathleen M. Gainey, United States Air Force, and her advancement on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3313. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Dana K. Chipman, United States Army, and his advancement on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3314. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Connecticut; Redesignation of Connecticut Portion of the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut Nonattainment Area to Attainment of the 1997 Annual and 2006 24-Hour Standards for Fine Particulate Matter [EPA-R01-OAR-2013-0020; FRL-9901-11-Region 1] received September 20, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3315. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Delaware; Update to Materials Incorporated by Reference [DE104-1103; FRL-9900-05-Region 3] received September 20, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3316. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Adoption of Control Techniques Guidelines for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts which Includes Pleasure Craft Coating Operations [EPA-R03-OAR-2013-006; FRL-9901-20-Region 3] received September 20, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3317. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Ohio; Redesignation of the Dayton-Springfield Area to Attainment of the 1997 Annual Standard for Fine Particulate Matter [EPA-R05-OAR-2011-0596; FRL-9901-09-Region 5] received September 20, 2013, pursuant to 5

U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3318. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; States of Michigan and Minnesota; Regional Haze [EPA-R05-OAR-2010-0954 and EPA-R05-OAR-2010-0037; FRL-9901-31-Region 5] September 20, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3319. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 13-47, Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer and Acceptance, pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3320. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 13-43, Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer and Acceptance, pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3321. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-158, "Extension of Time to Dispose of Nine Junior High School Temporary Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

3322. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-159, "Fire and Emergency Medical Services Major Changes Temporary Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

3323. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-160, "School Transit Subsidy Temporary Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

3324. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-183, "Chief Financial Officer Compensation Temporary Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

3325. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-184, "CCNV Task Force Temporary Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

3326. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-185, "Income Tax Secured Bond Authorization Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

3327. A letter from the Auditor, Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a report entitled, "District of Columbia Agencies' Compliance with Fiscal Year 2013 Small Business Enterprise Expenditure Goals through the 3rd Quarter Fiscal Year 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MILLER of Florida: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 2072. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the accountability of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs; with an

amendment (Rept. 113-245). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H.R. 3295. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate contributing factors to disparities in breast cancer treatment through the development of a uniform set of consensus-based breast cancer treatment performance measures for a 6-year quality reporting system and value-based purchasing system under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GALLEGOS:

H.R. 3296. A bill to authorize the United States Department of Treasury to prioritize certain payments in the event that the debt limit is reached; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 3297. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to authorize the use of funds for the inclusion in domestic violence education programs of information on legal rights available to teenage victims of dating violence; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ROSS:

H.R. 3298. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals a deduction for amounts contributed to disaster savings accounts to help defray the cost of preparing their homes to withstand a disaster; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROSS:

H.R. 3299. A bill to amend section 340A of the Public Health Service Act to protect the privacy of personally identifiable information in relation to enrollment activities of health insurance exchanges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H.R. 3295.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. GALLEGOS:

H.R. 3296.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION ARTICLE I, SECTION 8:

POWERS OF CONGRESS CLAUSE 18

The Congress shall have power . . . To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 3297.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. ROSS:

H.R. 3298.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. ROSS:

H.R. 3299.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3—to regulate commerce among the several states

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 24: Mrs. ELLMERS.

H.R. 25: Mr. STOCKMAN.

H.R. 60: Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 366: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 494: Ms. FUDGE.

H.R. 685: Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. WOLF, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mr. BARBER.

H.R. 713: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 724: Mr. SHUSTER and Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 725: Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 792: Mrs. BACHMANN.

H.R. 846: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 855: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 911: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 942: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 963: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 1074: Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. GERLACH.

H.R. 1094: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. PAL-LONE.

H.R. 1125: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 1146: Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 1180: Mr. WALZ, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. EDWARDS, and Mr. ENYART.

H.R. 1217: Mr. FOSTER and Mr. PEARCE.

H.R. 1240: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 1318: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. POCAN, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 1351: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 1354: Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 1429: Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 1461: Mr. PEARCE.

H.R. 1462: Mr. NUNNELEE.

H.R. 1473: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.

H.R. 1528: Mr. CRENSHAW and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 1599: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 1666: Mr. MCDERMOTT.

H.R. 1708: Mr. TIBERI.

H.R. 1726: Mr. COSTA and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 1731: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. KILMER, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 1755: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 1779: Mr. SCHOCK and Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 1780: Mr. DESJARLAIS.

H.R. 1812: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Ms. BORDALLO.

H.R. 1877: Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.

H.R. 1986: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 1991: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 2001: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 2027: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 2084: Mr. FARENTHOLD.
H.R. 2101: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 2213: Mr. CRAMER.
H.R. 2305: Mr. RENACCI, Mr. HANNA, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. WELCH, and Ms. HANABUSA.
H.R. 2315: Mr. YOUNG of Indiana.
H.R. 2368: Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 2430: Ms. FUDGE, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. TAKANO.
H.R. 2485: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 2512: Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 2607: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona.
H.R. 2662: Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 2663: Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia.
H.R. 2734: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 2767: Mr. PALAZZO, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 2790: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 2807: Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 2818: Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 2847: Ms. TSONGAS.
H.R. 2856: Ms. SCHWARTZ.

H.R. 2866: Mr. JONES, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 2902: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 2914: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 2919: Mr. DAINES and Mr. SCHRADER.
H.R. 2932: Ms. CHU, Mr. LATTA, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, and Mr. DOYLE.
H.R. 2955: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 2989: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 3013: Mr. HARPER and Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 3077: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 3097: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 3103: Mr. LATTA.
H.R. 3111: Mr. BARBER and Mr. ISSA.
H.R. 3133: Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. FINCHER.
H.R. 3143: Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 3163: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 3179: Mr. KINGSTON and Mr. HECK of Nevada.
H.R. 3183: Mrs. BACHMANN.
H.R. 3188: Mr. PEARCE.
H.R. 3218: Mr. STOCKMAN and Mr. JONES.
H.R. 3279: Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. GARRETT.
H.R. 3285: Mr. MARCHANT and Mr. SESSIONS.
H.J. Res. 20: Mrs. CAPPS.
H.J. Res. 51: Mr. LATTA.

H.J. Res. 64: Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. COLLINS of New York, and Mr. SCHOCK.
H.J. Res. 94: Mr. OLSON.
H. Con. Res. 46: Mr. COFFMAN.
H. Con. Res. 60: Mr. FARR, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. WOLF, Mr. RANGEL, and Ms. CHU.
H. Res. 326: Mr. KING of Iowa.
H. Res. 365: Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. POLIS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. MOORE, Ms. CHU, Mr. POCAN, Mr. KILDEE and Mrs. DAVIS of California.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS— ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petition:

Petition 5 by Mr. VAN HOLLEN on House Resolution 372: Nancy Pelosi, Hakeem S. Jeffries, John Lewis, Brian Higgins, Louise McIntosh Slaughter, Michael E. Capuano, Donald M. Payne Jr., Grace F. Napolitano, Kyrsten Sinema, Bruce L. Braley, and Peter J. Visclosky.